

# Report on District Level Estimates for the State of Maharashtra

2013-14



सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Labour & Employment**  
**Labour Bureau**  
**Chandigarh**



**Report**  
**on**  
**District Level Estimates**  
**for the State of**  
**Maharashtra**  
**(2013-14)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT**  
**LABOUR BUREAU**  
**CHANDIGARH**



## **FOREWORD**

Planning from the grass root level, i.e. down to top, helps to achieve optimum outcome in terms of development. Passing of 73rd and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act attained considerable significance in the process of decentralized planning. In the planning process district occupies relevant position below the State level because of its location and administrative advantages. Moreover, the non-availability of data for planning and lack of adequate administrative setups below district level added the relevance of district level planning.

The development policies of Government and other agencies are now focused on the district level planning. The demands for district level estimates are increasing day by day. The National Statistical Commission has observed the importance of pooling the Central and State samples for regional level estimates. The 13th Finance Commission has also emphasized on the need for various parameters at district level.

In order to materialize the concept of district level estimates by pooling Central and State sample, Labour Bureau approached a few States by offering technical and other support except data collection work for State sample. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra State agreed and collected data under State sample of fourth Annual Employment Unemployment survey. Consequently, the report on estimation of work force at district level for the State of Maharashtra has been prepared. In the present report, an initial step has been taken to assess and estimate the extent of unemployment, broad activities by educational level and kind of activities at district level. The report will be an important input for district level planners/policy makers in Maharashtra.

While generating the district level estimates for the State of Maharashtra, the State Government provided their consistent support for canvassing the schedules and also supervising the survey under Central sample on behalf of Labour Bureau as well as the execution of State sample in time. Without such support and co-operation from the DES, it would have been very difficult to undertake the exercise of pooling Central and State samples. I would like to express my deep appreciation for the constant support received from the State Government, especially their Directorates of Economics & Statistics (DES). I would also like to extend my gratitude for the constant efforts and dedication of staff and officers of Labour Bureau involved in the survey. I have no hesitation in admitting that the errors or inadequacies in the Report are however entirely due to the limitations of the Labour Bureau.

**Chandigarh**  
**3rd December, 2014**

**Daljeet Singh**  
**Director General**



# INDEX

## Employment-Unemployment Scenario

	<b>Foreword</b>	
	<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>i-v</b>
<b>Chapter-I</b>	<b>Employment-Unemployment Scenario.</b>	<b>1-27</b>
<b>Annexure I</b>	<b>Concepts and Definitions.</b>	<b>1-7</b>
<b>Annexure II</b>	<b>Sampling Design &amp; Estimation Procedure.</b>	<b>8-15</b>
<b>Annexure III</b>	<b>Tables (1 to 19)</b>	<b>1-92</b>
Table (1)	Number of villages/UFS blocks allocated and actually surveyed for each district of Maharashtra	1
Table (2)	Number of households and persons surveyed for each district of Maharashtra	2
Table (3)	Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by members aged 15 years & above	3
Table (4)	Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) benefited from employment generating schemes for each district	4
Table (5)	Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district	5-7
Table (6)	Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for each district	8-10
Table (7)	Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	11
Table (7.1)	Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	12
Table (7.2)	Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	13
Table (7.3)	Proportion Unemployed (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	14
Table (8)	Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	15
Table (8.1)	Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	16
Table (8.2)	Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	17
Table (8.3)	Proportion Unemployed (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	18
Table (9)	Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	19-21
Table (10)	Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	22-24
Table (11)	Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	25-27
Table (12)	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach	28-39

Table (13)	Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach	40-74
Table (14)	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level	75-77
Table (15)	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district	78-80
Table (16)	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level	81-83
Table (17)	Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	84
Table(17.1)	Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	85
Table(17.2)	Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	86
Table(18)	Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	87
Table(18.1)	Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	88
Table(18.2)	Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district	89
Table(19)	Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	90
Table(19.1)	Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	91
Table(19.2)	Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district	92



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- ❖ In the present report, the District level/State level Estimates have been generated for Labour Force and its derivatives by pooling the Central and the State samples for the State of Maharashtra under 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey 2013-14.
- ❖ Labour force parameters have been estimated at district level for all the districts of Maharashtra State.
- ❖ The field work for both the Central and the State samples were executed during the period January, 2014 to June, 2014.
- ❖ A total of 26,870 households have been surveyed under both Central and State samples, out of which 12,924 households are from rural areas and remaining 13,946 households are from urban areas.
- ❖ Number of persons surveyed under both Central and State samples are 128563, out of which 61,667 persons are from rural areas and 66,896 persons are from urban areas.
- ❖ The labour force estimates are derived for the persons aged 15 years and above under two approaches namely Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach and Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (UPSS) approach.
- ❖ According to Usual Principal Status Approach, 567 persons out of 1000 persons aged 15 years and above are in the labour force. In other words, 56.7 per cent of the working age population is either working or seeking for work at the State level.
- ❖ In case of rural areas, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is estimated to be 64.3 per cent, whereas in case of urban areas, it is 47 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

- ❖ In case of females, the Labour Force Participation Rate is almost half as compared to male counterpart. For male category of persons, the LFPR is estimated to be 76.3 per cent whereas for females, the same is 35.4 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ The LFPR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

<b>Approach</b>	<b><i>In per cent</i></b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural + Urban</b>
<b>UPS</b>	64.3	47.0	56.7
<b>UPSS</b>	65.4	47.2	57.4

- ❖ The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) at State level under the Usual Principal Status approach is estimated to be 55.3 per cent among the persons aged 15 years & above.
- ❖ In case of rural areas, the Worker Population Ratio is estimated to be 63.0 per cent whereas for urban sector, the same is 45.5 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ The WPR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

<b>Approach</b>	<b><i>In per cent</i></b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural + Urban</b>
<b>UPS</b>	63.0	45.5	55.3
<b>UPSS</b>	64.4	45.8	56.2

- ❖ Unemployment Rate in the State is estimated to be 2.5 per cent based on the Usual Principal Status Approach after pooling the Central and State sample. The Unemployment Rate in rural

areas and urban areas are estimated to be 2.1 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

- ❖ In case of male category of persons, the unemployment rate is 2.4 per cent whereas in case of females, the same is 2.6 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In urban areas, the unemployment rate among females is significantly higher i.e. 5.5 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ The UR based on two approaches namely Usual Principal Status Approach and Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach at State level for different categories is as follows.

Approach	<i>In per cent</i>		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
UPS	2.1	3.1	2.5
UPSS	1.6	2.9	2.1

- ❖ About 53 per cent of the workforce is reported to be self employed followed by 23.4 per cent as casual labour and about 21 per cent as wage/salaried earners at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In rural areas, more than half of the workforce (60.4 per cent) is reported to be self employed and about 29 per cent of the workforce is employed as casual labour followed by 8.5 per cent as wage/salaried earners and 2 per cent as contract worker at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In urban areas, 42.5 per cent of the workforce is employed as wage/salaried earners followed by 39.6 per cent as self employed and 13.4 per cent as casual labour at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.

- ❖ An attempt has been made to estimate the extent of underemployment in the report. Special tables have been generated for persons who were available for work throughout the year i.e. 12 months.
- ❖ The survey results reveal that around 67 per cent of the labour force who were available for 12 months is found to be fully employed. On the other hand, 30.7 per cent of the labour force who was available throughout the year has worked for 6-11 months during the reference period based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach.
- ❖ About 2 per cent of the persons who were available for 12 months during the reference period could not get any work even for a month based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach.
- ❖ In order to measure the employment-unemployment scenario among youth population in the State, the Labour Force related tables have been generated for persons aged 15-29 years in the report.
- ❖ Labour Force Participation rate is estimated to be 42.2 per cent at State level for the age group 15-29 years based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ In case of rural sector, the LFPR for the age group 15-29 years is 48.2 per cent whereas for urban sector, the same is 34.7 per cent at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ The ratio of employed persons or Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 39 per cent at State level under the Usual Principal Status Approach. In case of rural sector, it is 45.1 per cent whereas for urban sector, the WPR is 31.3 per cent.

- ❖ The Unemployment Rate (UR) among the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 7.6 per cent under the Usual Principal Status Approach at State level.
- ❖ In rural sector, the unemployment rate is 6.4 per cent whereas for urban sector, it is 9.7 per cent for the age group 15-29 years at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ About 5 per cent of the persons aged 15 years and above is found to be received/receiving vocational training in the State of Maharashtra. The proportion is significantly higher in urban areas (6.9 per cent) as compared to rural areas (3.9 per cent).
- ❖ Among the employed persons who received vocational training, around 45 per cent are reported to be wage/salaried earners followed by self employed persons (43.9 per cent), casual workers (5.7 per cent) and contract workers (5.5 per cent).
- ❖ Unemployment rate is found to be increasing as the education level rises for the age group 15-29 years. In case of graduates & above, the unemployment proportion is significantly high at 7.4 per cent at State level.
- ❖ In case of persons with not literate, below primary, primary and middle classification, the unemployment rate is one per cent or less for the age group 15-29 year at State level based on Usual Principal Status Approach.
- ❖ About 38 per cent of the households are having two persons as employed/earner followed by households with only one employed person (33.7 per cent).
- ❖ About 77 per cent of the households have reported to be having no wage/salaried person in their households at State level.



# CHAPTER-I

## EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

### 1. INTRODUCTION

**1.1** In our country, the district has always been the pivot of the structure of administration. District is the most suitable administrative unit for decentralized planning below the State level as it possesses the required heterogeneity and is manageable enough to undertake people in planning and implementation and to improve productivity. With the acceptance of a Welfare State as the objective the emphasis in district administration has come to be placed overwhelmingly on development activities. But due to non-availability of district-level data on many important indicators, the indicators at the State/UT level are used as a proxy for planning & policy purposes at the district level. For bigger States which have wide diversity across districts in terms of natural endowments, public

and private investment and other employment opportunities, the State-level indicators would not be of much use for making State-level policies.

**1.2** The 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendments (1992) have also brought into existence the democratically elected grassroots institutions of local self governance. This has enhanced the demand for local level statistics and necessitated requirement of developing basic capabilities at grass root levels to organize such statistics in a harmonious manner. In order to meet this need of generating estimates at more disaggregate level particularly at district level, Labour Bureau has offered to many States/UT's Directorate of Economics & Statistics to generate district level estimates on important parameters relating to Labour Force and its derivatives by covering matching

sample along with Labour Bureau Annual Employment - Unemployment Survey. This would help the States to make State-level inclusive development policies by using statistics at local level.

**1.3** District level estimates may go a long way for effective district level planning. Generation of district level estimates viz. Labour Force Participation Rate which is also called as Labour Supply, Worker Population Ratio and Unemployment Rate will help the Government to devise more effective and targeted employment and economic policies. Local needs can be taken care of more effectively and efficiently at the lower levels. Plans are expected to be more effective because of the homogeneity of the unit. Flow of information/data will be quick and reliable.

**1.4** In the present Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey, Labour Bureau agreed to assist the States/UTs of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh,

Telangana and Puducherry for generating district level estimates on important parameters relating to employment and unemployment. This will no doubt help the State Governments to make State-level inclusive development policies. Moreover, District Level Estimates will be helpful to aid State and local policymakers, program planners, and community advocates to device sound policies. The district level estimates can also be used for setting priorities, allocating resources and targeting areas where there are lack of employment opportunities. The present report relates to the estimation workforce at district level for the State of Maharashtra.

**1.5** The district level estimates have been generated by pooling the Central and State sample. In order to generate the district level estimates, the State Government has covered a matching sample along with Labour Bureau Survey during the period January, 2014 to June, 2014 with their own



resources. In case of urban areas, the State DES has covered one and half sample as compared to Central sample whereas for rural sector, a same sample size has been covered. On the other hand, Labour Bureau has provided all other assistance like selection of sample, training to enumerators and supervisors, supply of blank schedules, scrutiny of data, pooling of Central and State sample, generation of tables, drafting of State report etc.

**1.6** Maharashtra is the third largest State with a total geographical area of 308'000 sq.km. which is 9.4% of India and second largest in terms of population. Population density is 365 persons per sq. km. Maharashtra is one of the wealthiest and the most developed States in India, contributing 25% of the country's industrial output. The economy of Maharashtra is driven by international trade, mass media, aerospace, technology, petroleum, fashion, apparel, and tourism. Maharashtra is the most

industrialised State and has maintained the leading position in the industrial sector in India. Agriculture and industries are the largest parts of the State's economy. Major industries include chemical products, electrical and non-electrical machinery, textiles, petroleum and allied products. Under fourth employment-unemployment survey, a total of 26,870 households have been surveyed under both Central and State samples in Maharashtra, out of which 12,924 households are from rural areas and remaining 13,946 households are from urban areas. Number of persons surveyed under both Central and State samples are 1,28,563, out of which 61,667 persons are from rural areas and 66,896 persons are from urban areas.

**1.7** Estimates are generated for various important Labour Force parameters namely, Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker population Ratio and Unemployment Rate by gender / sector in proportion for the persons aged 15 years and above.

The employed persons are further classified based on the activity pursued by them during the reference period like self employed, regular/wage salaried, contract worker and casual worker. Moreover, some specific tables have been generated on youth employment, vocational training, etc. in order to give some insights of the employment-unemployment scenario in Maharashtra.

## **2. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

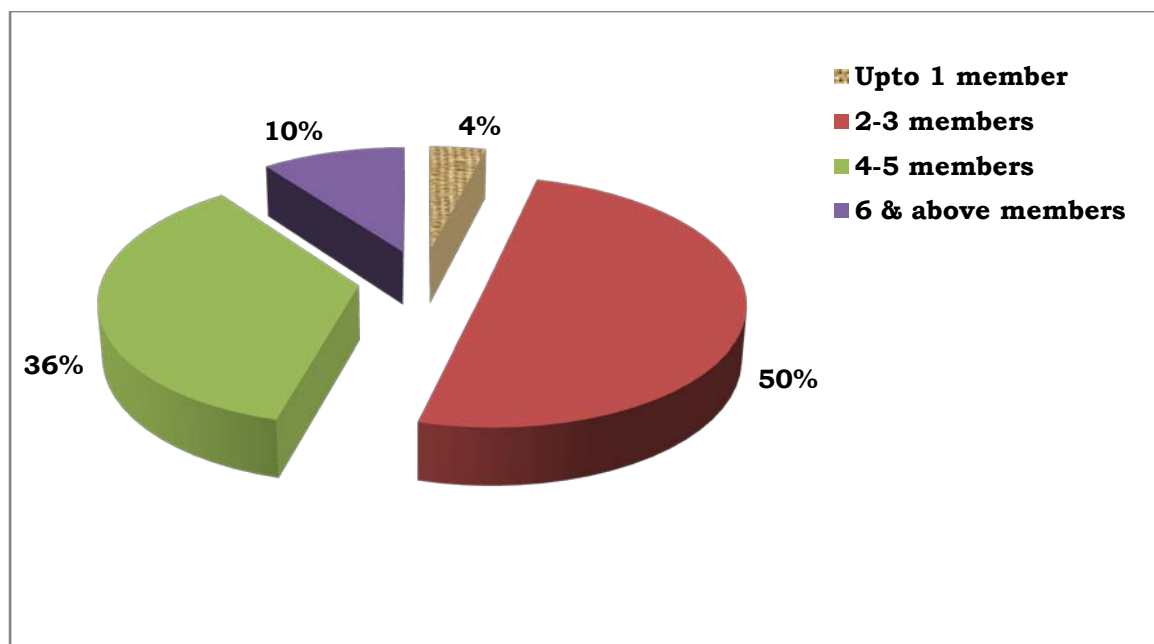
### **Members aged 15 years and above in a household**

**2.1** The second stage stratification under the survey to select the sample households is based on number of members aged 15 years and above in a household. The households studied under the survey have

been classified based on the number of members aged 15 years and above in the households. Accordingly, all the households under study are put in four categories as follows:

1. Upto 1 member households;
2. 2-3 member households;
3. 4-5 member households;
4. 6 & above members' households.

**2.2** Based on the survey results in majority of the households there are 2-3 members aged 15 years and above. The results show that overall about 50 per cent of the households fall under the category of 2-3 members aged 15 years and above in a household followed by 36 per cent having 4-5 members aged 15 years and above in a household. The results have been compiled district wise for the State of Maharashtra.

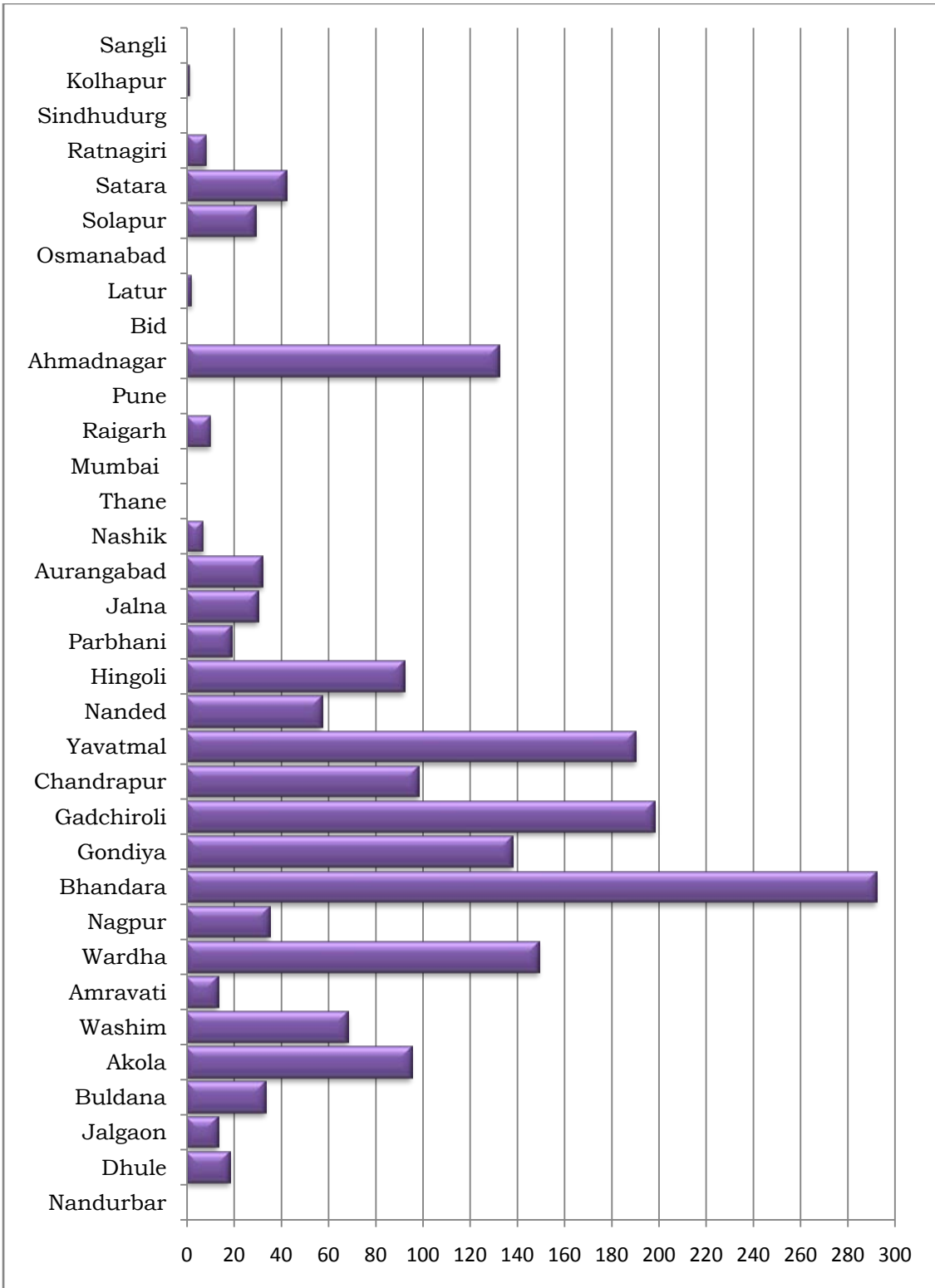


**Figure 1: Distribution of Households by members aged 15 years and above in %**

### **Households Benefitted from Employment Generating Schemes**

**2.3** In order to understand the outreach of different Central and State government schemes to the targeted population in Maharashtra, information was also collected from the households regarding members of the household benefitted from different employment generating schemes during the reference period. The results show that

about 6 per cent of households are benefitted from either of the employment guarantee schemes in Maharashtra. Among the benefitted households, about 87 per cent are benefitted from MGNREGA scheme which is implemented only in rural areas. About 2 per cent of the households are benefitted from SGSY which is aimed at providing self-employment to villagers through the establishment of Self-help groups.



**Figure 2: Distribution of Households benefitted from MGNREGA in '000**

**2.4** Distribution of households benefitted from different employment generating schemes for each district is given in

detailed tables. The results show that Bhandara district ranked first in MGNREGA works as more number of households are

reported to be employed under this scheme followed by Gadchiroli and Yavatmal.

### **Households by Number of Employed Persons aged 15 years & above**

**2.5** The number of employed persons in a household gives an idea of the economic conditions of the household. The lower the number of employed persons in a household reflects the high dependency ratio and vice versa. Based on the Usual Principal Status Approach, households are

categorised according to the number of employed persons aged 15 years and above in the household. For that, all the households are grouped into five categories as follows:

1. None (of the family member is employed);
2. 1 person employed households;
3. 2 persons employed households;
4. 3 persons employed households;
5. 4 & above employed households.

**Table 2.1: Distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above in %**

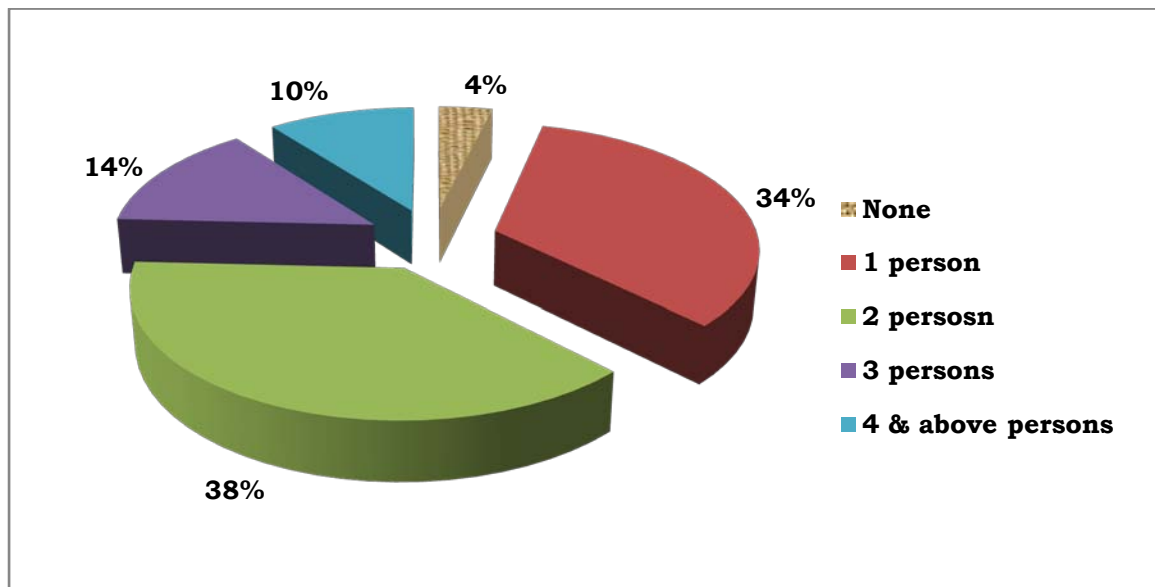
<b>Sector</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>1 Person</b>	<b>2 Persons</b>	<b>3 Persons</b>	<b>4 &amp; above Persons</b>
<b>Rural</b>	3.5	25.4	41.6	15.9	13.6
<b>Urban</b>	4.6	54	29.9	8.9	2.7
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	3.8	33.7	38.2	13.8	10.4

**2.6** Table 2.1 shows that about 38 per cent of the households are having two persons as employed/earners followed by households with only one employed person (33.7 per cent).

Overall, households with 3 employed persons constitute 13.8 per cent and households with 4 employed persons constitute 10.4 per cent of the households. It is also evident from the table that

around 4 per cent of the households does not have even

single employed person/earner aged 15 years and above.



**Figure 3: Distribution of hhs by Number of Employed Persons in %**

### Households by Number of Wage/Salaried Persons

2.7 Information is also collected on number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above in a household based on Usual Principal Status

approach. The households are classified into four categories namely no wage/salaried person in the household, 1 wage/salaried person, 2 wage/salaried persons and 3 & more wage/salaried persons in the household.

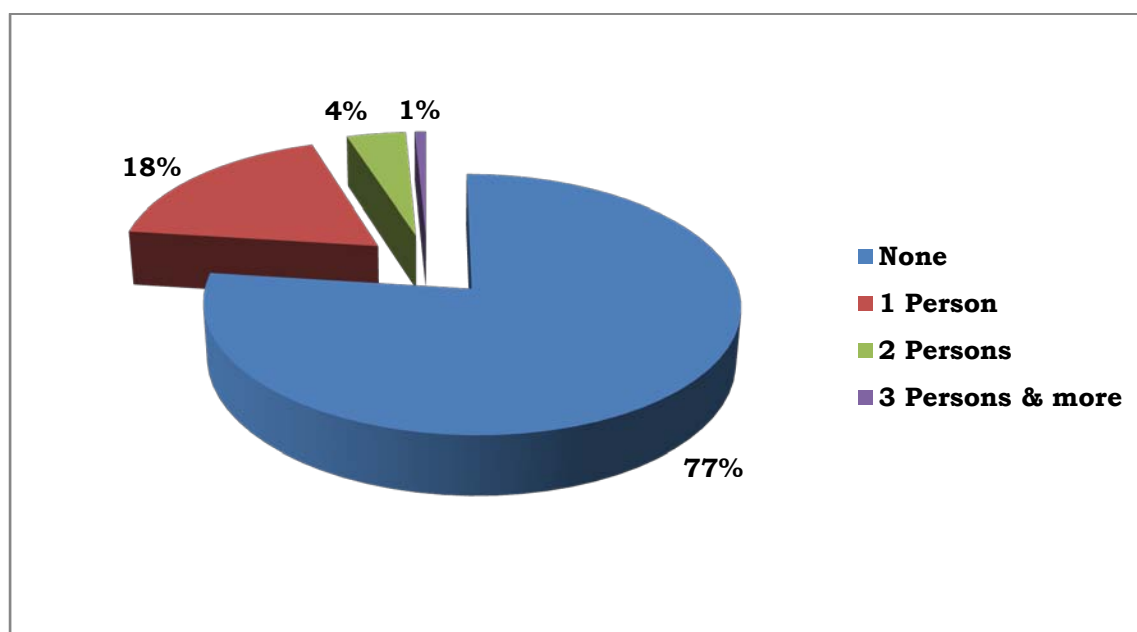
**Table 2.2: Distribution of hhs by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above in %**

Sector	None	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons & more
Rural	86.0	11.4	2.3	0.3
Urban	55.1	34.0	8.9	1.9
Rural + Urban	77.0	18.0	4.2	0.8

**2.8** It is clearly evident from the Table 2.2 that overall, about 77 per cent of the households reported to be having no wage/salaried person in their households. It shows the high informality in employment situation in Maharashtra. In rural areas, the situation is still worse when compared to urban areas. It is found from the table that 86 per cent of the

households in rural areas having no wage/salaried person.

**2.9** Around 11 per cent and 2 per cent of the households are estimated to be having 1 person and 2 persons who are wage/salaried in their households respectively in rural sector. In urban areas, about 34 per cent of the households have 1 wage/salaried person in their households.



**Figure 4: Distribution of hhs by Number of Wage/Salaried Persons aged 15 years & above in %**

### **3. LABOUR FORCE PARAMETERS**

**3.1** Labour Force indicates the supply of labour and is an

important input for production of goods and services. The reliable estimates of labour force at all India/State/District level are

important for policy and planning purposes. In simple words, Labour Force Participation Rate is the proportion of the working age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or seeking for work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available which can be engaged in the production of goods and services.

### **Important Concepts of Labour Force:**

The basic concepts of Labour Force Parameters are given below:

i) **Labour Force Participation Rate:** - Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons.

$$LFPR = \frac{\text{no. of employed persons} + \text{no. of unemployed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

ii) **Worker Population Ratio:** - Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons.

$$WPR = \frac{\text{no. of employed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

iii) **Proportion Unemployed:** - Proportion Unemployed (PU) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons.

$$PU = \frac{\text{no. of unemployed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

iv) **Unemployment Rate:** - Unemployment Rate (UR) is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the Labour Force (Employed & Unemployed).

$$UR = \frac{\text{no. of unemployed persons}}{\text{labour force}} \times 1000$$

### **Measurement of Labour Force**

**3.2** In a developing country like India where majority of the workers are employed in the unorganized sector and pursuing multiple activities, estimating labour force and its derivatives is a very complex job. In such cases no single measure is appropriate to estimate the labour force parameters. Broadly, Labour Force parameters may be derived by the following two different approaches.



**i) Usual Principal Status (UPS)**

**Approach:** The major time criterion based on the last 365 days is used to determine the activity pursued by a person under the usual principal status approach. Accordingly, the major time spent by a person (183 days or more) is used to determine whether the person is in the labour force or out of the labour force. A person found unemployed under this approach reflects the chronic unemployment. In the present survey, the usual principal activity status estimates are derived based on a moving reference period of last twelve months. For example, if the household is surveyed in January 2014, then the reference period will be January 2013 to December 2013.

**ii) Usual Principal & Subsidiary**

**Status (UPSS) Approach:** The second important approach to measure the labour force parameters is the usual principal and subsidiary status approach. This approach is a hybrid one which takes into consideration

both the major time criterion and the shorter time period (30 days or more in any economic activity). Thus a person who has worked for even 30 days or more in any economic activity during the reference period during the last 12 months is considered as employed under this hybrid approach. In this approach also, the same reference period as taken in the usual principal status approach is used. This approach is also called as the usual status approach.

**3.3** The results of various Labour Force related parameters and its derivatives are compiled based on all the two approaches as mentioned above.

**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)**

**3.4** The results of all the important parameters in the report are presented in the form of proportions only for the persons aged 15 years & above. According to Usual Principal Status Approach, 567 persons out of 1000 persons are in the labour force at State level after

pooling the Central and State sample. In other words, it implies that 56.7 per cent of the working age population i.e. persons aged 15 years and above is either working or seeking for work at the State level under UPS approach. In the Rural and

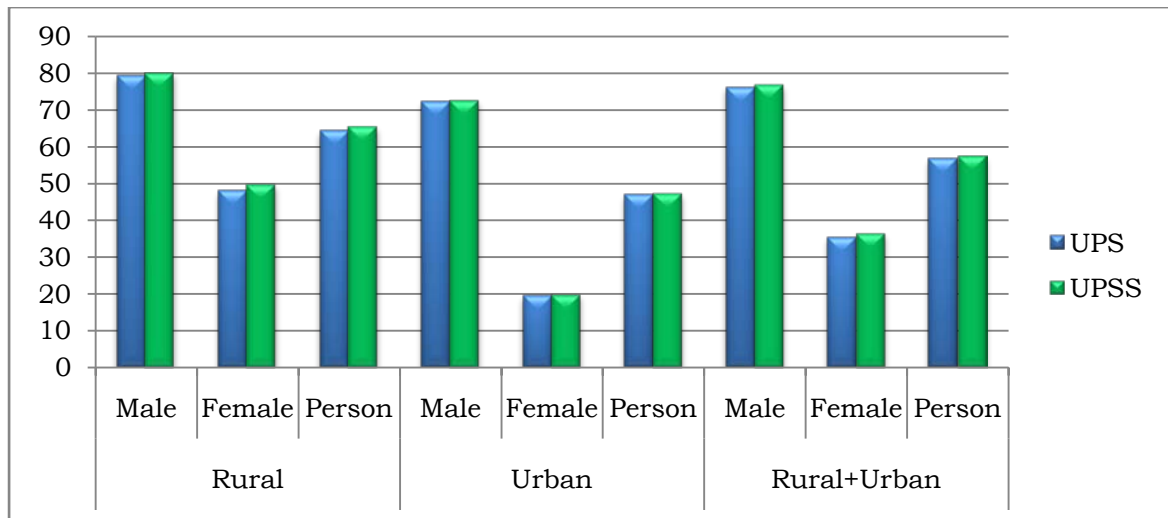
Urban sectors of the State after pooling the estimates, the LFPR is estimated to be 64.3 per cent and 47 per cent respectively. The State level estimates based on pooled sample are presented in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3: Labour Force Parameters based on different approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level in %**

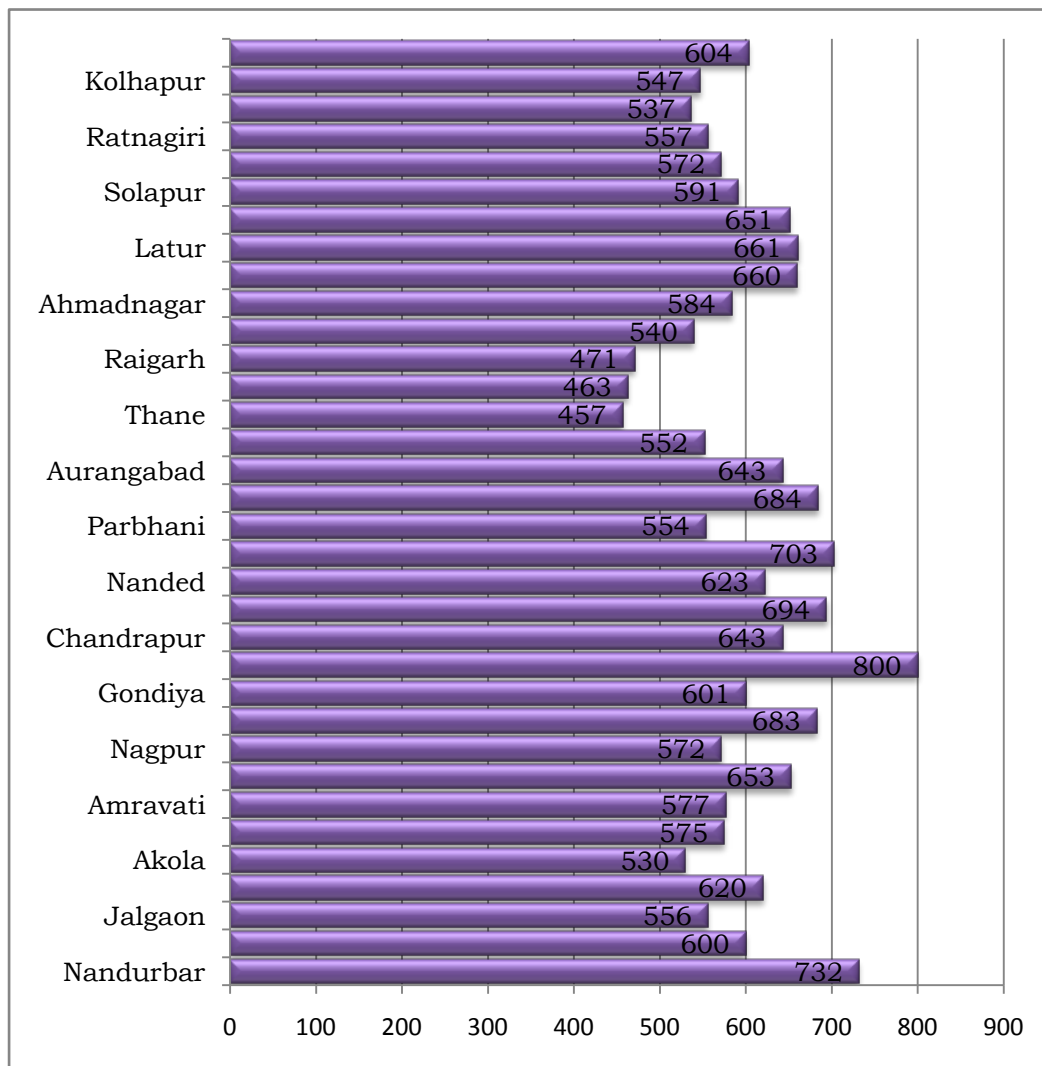
Sector		UPS			UPSS		
		LFPR	WPR	UR	LFPR	WPR	UR
<b>Rural</b>	Male	79.4	77.5	2.4	80	78.5	1.9
	Female	48.0	47.2	1.7	49.7	49.1	1.3
	Person	64.3	63.0	2.1	65.4	64.4	1.6
<b>Urban</b>	Male	72.4	70.6	2.5	72.5	70.8	2.3
	Female	19.5	18.4	5.5	19.9	18.8	5.2
	Person	47.0	45.5	3.1	47.2	45.8	2.9
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	Male	76.3	74.4	2.4	76.7	75.1	2.1
	Female	35.4	34.5	2.6	36.5	35.7	2.2
	Person	56.7	55.3	2.5	57.4	56.2	2.1

**3.5** The district wise Labour Force Participation Rate under the Usual Principal Status Approach is presented in Figure 6. The result shows that Labour

Force Participation Rate in 23 districts is higher as compared to the overall State level LFPR (567 persons per 1000 persons).



**Figure 5: Labour Force Participation Rate under the UPS and UPSS Approaches**

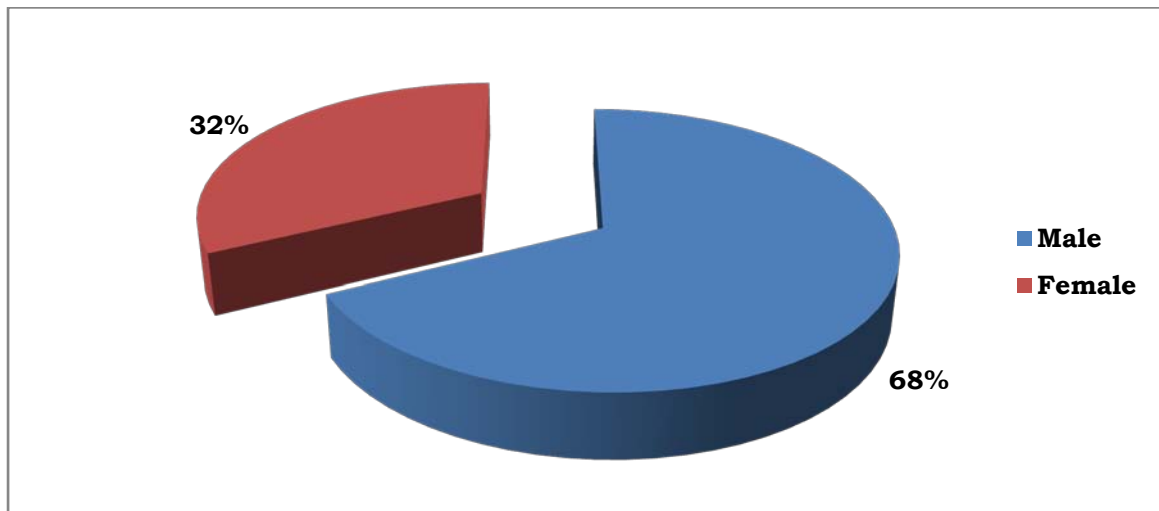


**Figure 6: Labour Force Participation Rate under the Usual Principal Status Approach**

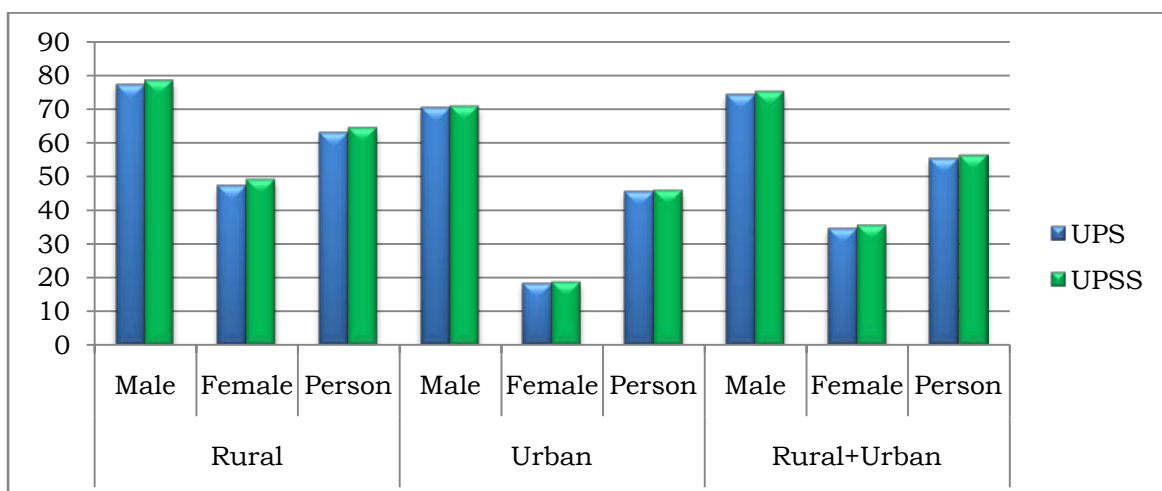
## Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

**3.6** Worker Population Ratio indicates the proportion of employed persons or workers in the total population aged 15 years and above. The WPR according to the Usual Principal Status gives the number of persons who have worked for a relatively longer period during the reference period of the survey.

The WPR at State level under the Usual Principal Status approach after pooling the Central and State sample is estimated at 55.3 per cent for persons aged 15 years & above. It is noticed from the table that 68 per cent of male aged 15 years and above is employed whereas among females the same is about 32 per cent.



**Figure 7: WPR for persons aged 15 years & above at State level**



**Figure 8: WPR based on UPS and UPSS approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level**

**3.7** Based on different approaches, Worker Population Ratio is estimated to be 55.3 per cent under the Usual Principal Status Approach, whereas under Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach, the same is estimated to be 56.2 per cent at the State level. In other words based on the Usual Principal Status Approach, 55.3 per cent of the persons aged 15 years and above are employed in some economic activities at the State level. In case of rural and urban areas, the corresponding figures are 63 per cent and 45.5 per cent respectively at the State level.

### **Unemployment Rate (UR)**

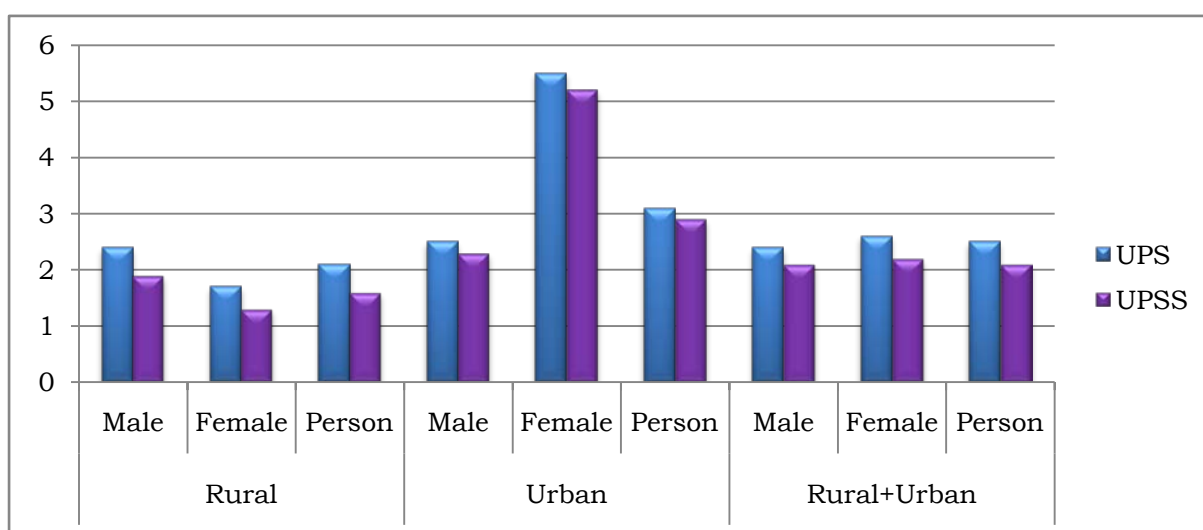
**3.8** The Unemployment Rate or ratio of unemployed person to the labour force at the State level after pooling the Central and State sample by Usual Principal Status Approach is presented in Table 2.4. Unemployment Rate at

State level is estimated to be 2.5 per cent. The Unemployment Rate in rural areas and urban areas are estimated to be 2.1 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively.

**3.9** While comparing unemployment rate in rural and urban areas, it is seen that in urban areas, the unemployment rate is significantly higher as compared to the rural areas. In case of females, the Unemployment Rate based on all the two approaches is significantly higher as compared to the male counterpart in urban areas. It may be seen from the table, that in urban areas based on all the two approaches, the Unemployment Rate is around 2.5 per cent for male category whereas for female, the same is around 5.5 per cent at State level.

**Table 2.4: Unemployment Rate based on Usual Principal Status Approach in %**

Sector	Male	Female	Person
Rural	2.4	1.7	2.1
Urban	2.5	5.5	3.1
Rural + Urban	2.4	2.6	2.5



**Figure 9: UR based on UPS and UPSS approaches for persons aged 15 years & above at State level**

#### **4. ACTIVITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS**

**4.1** Based on economic activities pursued by the employed persons in reference periods, the persons aged 15 years and above are broadly classified as Self Employed, Wage/Salaried Worker, Contract Workers and Casual Labourers.

Under the Usual Principal Status Approach, the main economic activities pursued by the persons are classified as follows:

- i) worked in household enterprise as an own account worker;
- ii) worked in household enterprise as an employer;
- iii) worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker);

- iv) worked as regular salaried/wage employee;
- v) worked as contract worker;
- vi) worked as casual wage labour in public works;
- vii) worked as casual wage labour in other types of work;

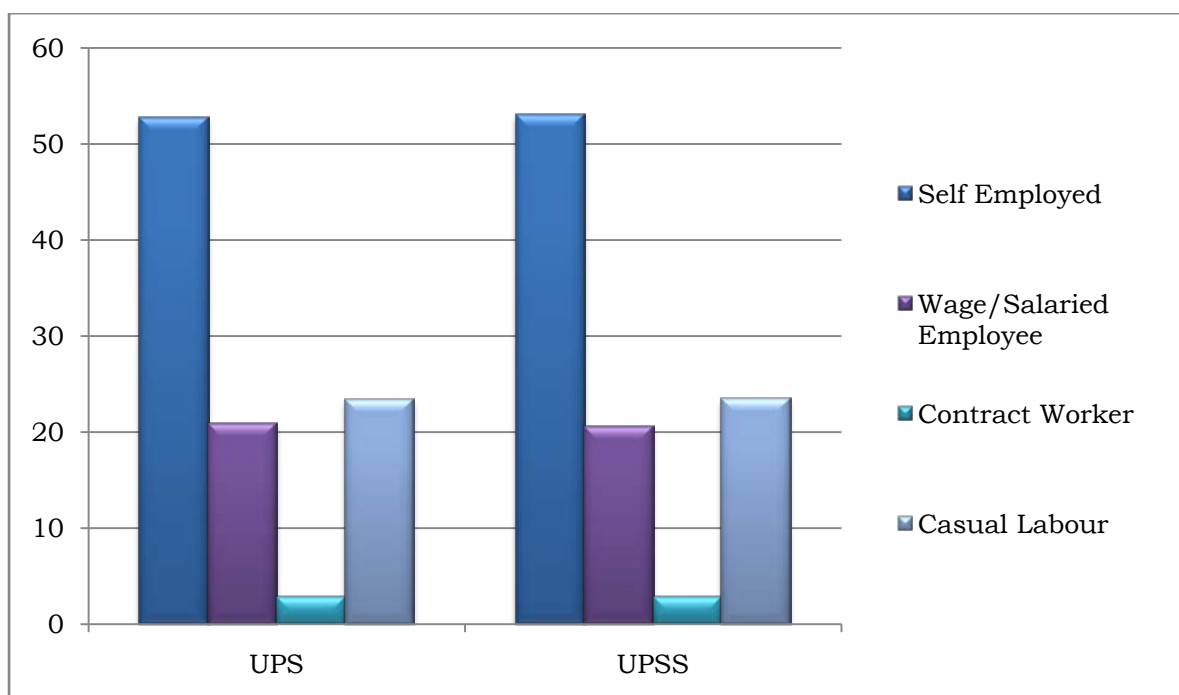
**4.2** Under the Usual Principal Status approach, majority of the work force aged 15 years and above are self employed. About 53 per cent of the workers are reported to be self employed followed by 23.4 per cent employed as casual labour, and

about 21 per cent as wage/salaried at State level.

**4.3** In rural areas, about 60 per cent are reported as self employed, followed by 29.1 per cent as casual labour and 8.5 per cent as wage/salaried earners. The distribution of employed persons among different economic activities under the UPSS is found to be almost similar to the UPS approach and is as shown in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity in %**

Sector	Self Employed	Wage/Salaried Employee	Contract Worker	Casual Labour
UPS				
Rural	60.4	8.5	2	29.1
Urban	39.6	42.5	4.5	13.4
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	52.8	20.9	2.9	23.4
UPSS				
Rural	60.5	8.3	2	29.1
Urban	39.8	42.3	4.5	13.4
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	53.1	20.6	2.9	23.5



**Figure 10: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity**

**4.4** Figure 10 clearly shows that the self employed category shares more than 50 per cent of the workforce in both the approaches. The other important categories are casual labour and wage/salaried persons sharing about 23 per cent and 21 per cent of the work force respectively. It is evident from the results that the contract workers share only about 3 per cent in both the approaches.

#### **4.5 Underemployment**

In order to find out whether the persons available for 12 months during the reference period are

fully employed or partially employed, special tables have been generated in this report. The persons who were available for 12 months during the reference period are categorized into following four groups based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status approach.

- i) Worked for 12 months or fully employed
- ii) Worked for 6-11 months (partially employed)
- iii) Worked for 1-5 months (partially employed)
- iv) Did not get any work and remained unemployed throughout the year.

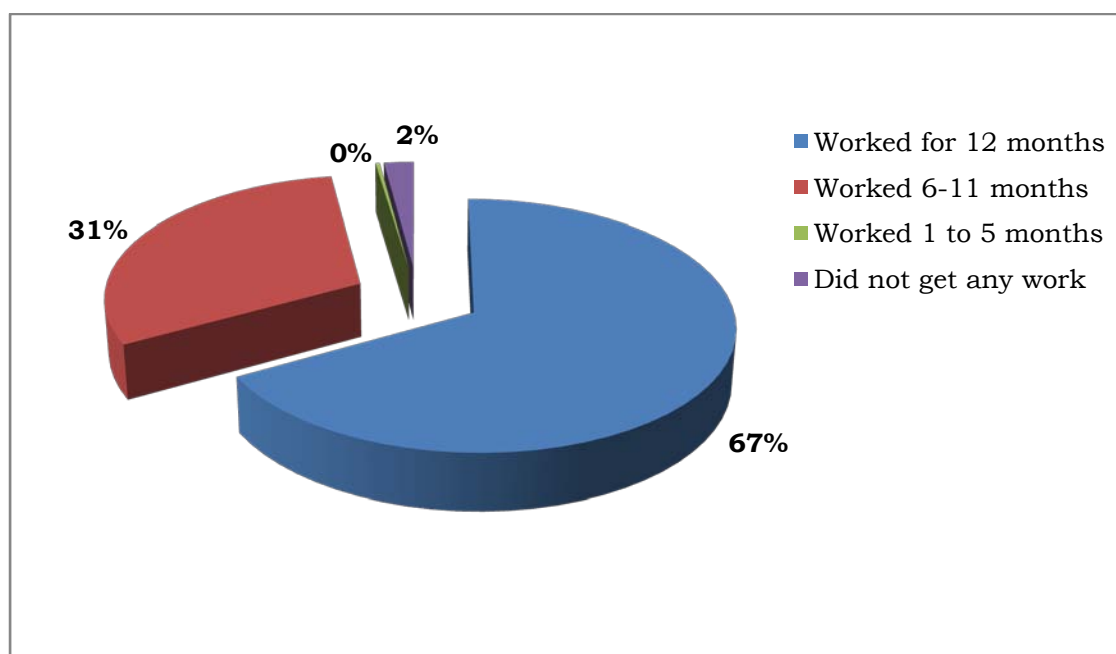


**Table 2.6: Distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to UPSS Approach in %**

Sector	Worked for 12 months	Worked 6-11 months	Worked 1 to 5 months	Did not get any work
Rural	55.3	42.7	0.4	1.7
Urban	84.8	12.2	0.2	2.8
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>

**4.6** Table 2.6 shows that around 67 per cent of the workers are found to be employed for all the 12 months. The second important category is workers available for 12 months but actually worked for 6-11 months,

shares about 31 per cent. It is also observed from the table that 2.1 per cent of the persons did not get work even for a month during the reference period who were available throughout the year.



**Figure 11: Underemployment in %**

## 5. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

**5.1** An age specific labour force indicators provides insight into overall situation facing different age group of population especially in the younger ages. In

the forthcoming paragraphs labour force indicators for the youth population is discussed. The results are compiled for the persons aged 15-29 years age group based on UPS and UPSS approaches. The sector wise labour force parameters for the age group 15-29 years are presented in Table 2.7.

**Table 2.7: LFPR, WPR and UR under UPS & UPSS approaches for persons aged 15-29 years in %**

Parameters	UPS			UPSS		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>LFPR</b>	48.2	34.7	42.2	49.8	35.1	43.2
<b>WPR</b>	45.1	31.3	39	47.3	31.8	40.4
<b>UR</b>	6.4	9.7	7.6	5	9.2	6.5

**5.2** At the State level after pooling the Central and State sample, Labour Force Participation rate is estimated to be 42.2 per cent under the Usual Principal Status Approach for the age group 15-29 years. While analyzing the rural and urban LFPR, it is seen that in rural areas, the same is found to be 48.2 per cent whereas in urban sector, it is 34.7 per cent.

**5.3** The second important parameter is Worker Population Ratio. The ratio of employed persons or Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated as 39 per cent at State level under the Usual Principal Status Approach. In case of rural areas, the Worker Population Ratio for the age group 15-29 years is estimated to be 45.1 per cent whereas in the

urban sector the same is 31.3 per cent. A similar trend is observed in the UPSS approach also.

**5.4** The unemployment term refers to the gap between supply and demand of the labour in a given period of time. Based on the survey results, the unemployment rate is estimated to be 7.6 per cent for the age group 15-29 years under the Usual Principal Status Approach at State level after pooling the Central and State sample. In other words, 76 persons out of 1000 persons aged 15-29 years were available for work but could not find any work under the Usual Principal Status Approach.

**5.5** While comparing the results at sector level, it may be seen from the above table, that the unemployment rate in urban areas is higher as compared to the rural areas for the age group

15-29 years in both the approaches. In rural sector, the unemployment rate is found to be 6.4 per cent whereas in urban sector, the same is found to be 9.7 per cent under UPS approach. District level estimates for the age group 15-29 years are given in Tables 17 to 18.2.

## **6. VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

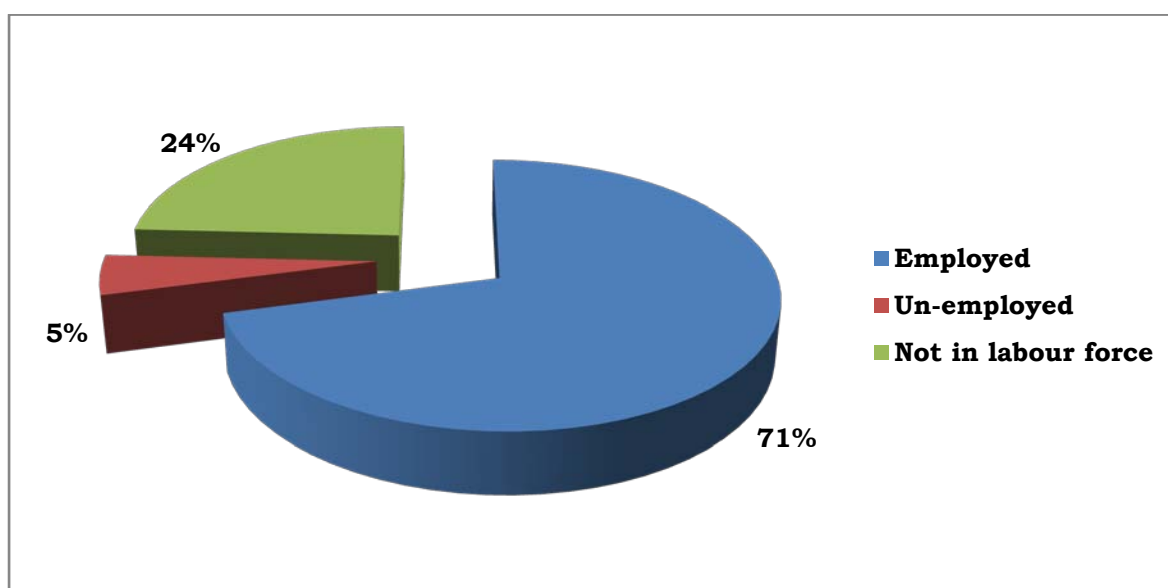
**6.1.** It is the general notion that a person having vocational training will get employment easily. As vocational training improves the employability of the person through enhancing his/her skill in particular work, it is important to understand how the vocational training helps people in getting job and in which sector. Keeping these things in mind, information is collected on vocational training and presented in the ensuing paragraphs.

**Table 2.8: Distribution of persons by broad activity who received vocational training according to UPS Approach in %**

Sector	Persons received/receiving vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force
Rural	3.9	68.8	6.6	24.6
Urban	6.9	72.4	3.7	23.9
<b>Rural+Urban</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>

**6.2.** Table 2.8 shows that overall it is about only 5 per cent of the labour force received/are receiving vocational training in Maharashtra both in formal and informal. The proportion is slightly higher in urban areas (6.9 per cent) as compared to

rural areas (3.9 per cent). It is evident from the table that among the trained persons more than 70 per cent of the people is found to be employed. Around 5 per cent of the trained persons are reported as unemployed.



**Figure 12: Broad status of persons who received vocational training in %**

**6.3.** Table 2.9 presents the distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training by sector wise and employment status wise. It is noticed from the table that 3.6 per cent of persons have received/receiving formal vocational training and informal

vocational training shares 1.7 per cent. It is also observable that more than 97 per cent of the informally trained persons who are in the labour force are reported to be employed and only 2.2 per cent is found to be unemployed.

**Table 2.9: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training by main activity pursued at State level in %**

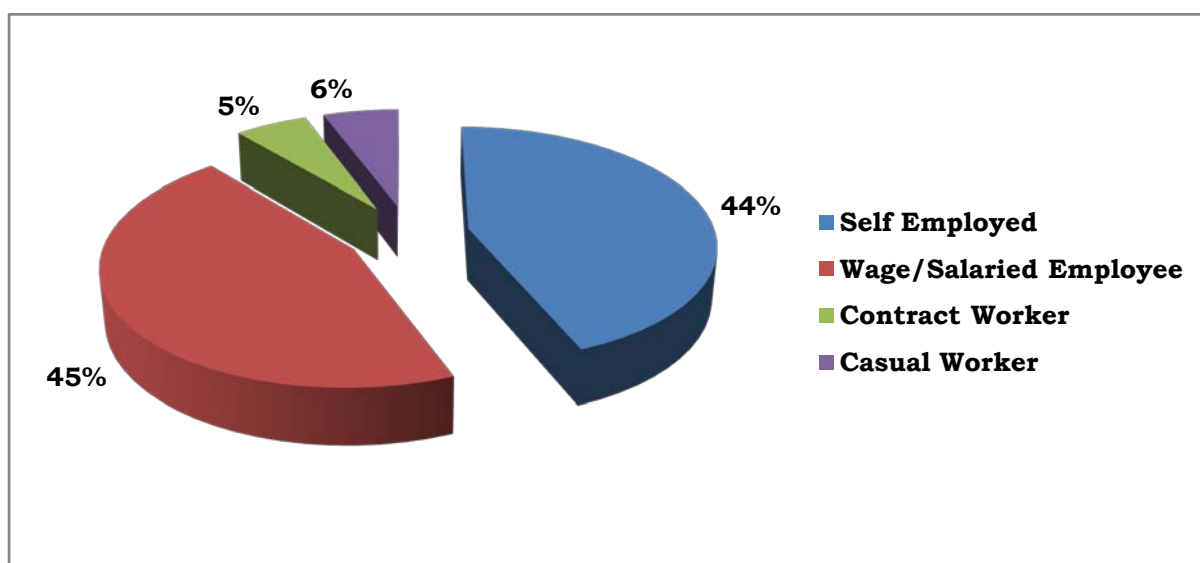
Sector	Persons received/ receiving vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons	
		Employed	Un-employed
<b>Formal</b>	3.6	91.3	8.7
<b>Informal</b>	1.7	97.4	2.2

**6.4.** Among the persons who received vocational training, about 45 per cent are reported to be wage/salaried employees followed by self employed (43.9 per cent), casual worker (5.7 per cent) and contract worker (5.5 per cent). The proportion of wage/salaried employees is

higher in urban areas (53.3 per cent) as compared to rural areas (32.4 per cent). It also noticed that the proportion of casual worker among trained persons is found to be higher in rural areas (8.2 per cent) as compared to urban areas (4 per cent).

**Table 2.10: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on UPS approach in %**

Sector	Persons received vocational Training	Broad activity among trained persons			
		Self Employed	Wage/Salaried Employee	Contract Worker	Casual Worker
Rural	3.9	52.4	32.4	6.9	8.2
Urban	6.9	38.1	53.3	4.5	4
Rural +Urban	5.2	43.9	44.9	5.5	5.7



**Figure 14: Distribution of persons who received/receiving vocational training based on type of employment in %**

## **7. INDUSTRY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS**

**7.1.** Employed persons are further classified based on the economic activity pursued by them in different industry sections. The results are compiled based on National Industrial Classification 2008. The survey results reveal that

under UPS approach, majority of the persons are employed in primary sector i.e agriculture, forestry & fishing and mining & quarrying or Section A & Section B of NIC 2008 classification.

**7.2.** The second important industrial code which engages more workers is code 6 which

comprises wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Transportation

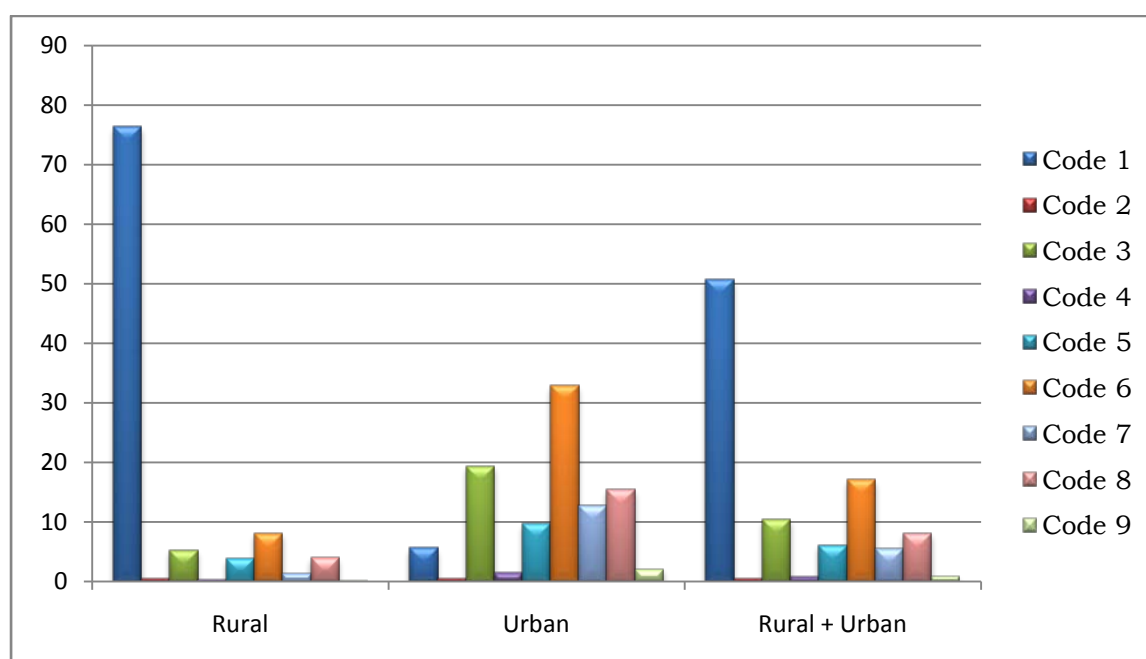
and storage, etc shares around 20 per cent of the employed persons.

### **Section Wise details of NIC 2008**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Code</b>
Section A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Code 1
Section B	Mining and quarrying	Code 2
Section C	Manufacturing	Code 3
Section D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Code 4
Section E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Code 4
Section F	Construction	Code 5
Section G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Code 6
Section H	Transportation and storage	Code 6
Section I	Accommodation and Food service activities	Code 6
Section J	Information and communication	Code 6
Section K	Financial and insurance activities	Code 7
Section L	Real Estate activities	Code 7
Section M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Code 7
Section N	Administrative and support service activities	Code 7
Section O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Code 8
Section P	Education	Code 8
Section Q	Human health and social work activities	Code 8
Section R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Code 8
Section S	Other service activities	Code 8
Section T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	Code 9
Section U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Code 9

**Table 2.11: Distribution of Workers in Different Industries**

Particulars	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Code 1	76.4	5.6	50.7
Code 2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Code 3	5.2	19.4	10.4
Code 4	0.3	1.5	0.8
Code 5	3.9	9.8	6.1
Code 6	8.1	32.9	17.1
Code 7	1.3	12.8	5.5
Code 8	4	15.4	8.1
Code 9	0.2	2.1	0.9



**Figure 15: Distribution of Workers in Different Industries**

## **8. EDUCATION WISE CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS**

**8.1.** In the present report, persons are also classified based on their educational level with

main activity pursued by them during the reference period viz. employed, unemployed and not in labour force. The results are presented under nine heads starting from not literate to post graduation and above level.



**Table 2.12: Distribution for persons by main activity & educational classification according to UPS approach in %**

Sl. No.	Education Classification	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force
1	Not literate	55.1	0.3	44.6
2	Below Primary	61.2	0.4	38.4
3	Primary	64.4	0.4	35.2
4	Middle	57.8	0.9	41.4
5	Secondary	51.6	0.9	47.4
6	Higher secondary	46.8	1.7	51.5
7	Diploma/ certificate	51.2	3.8	45
8	Graduate	60.1	4.8	35.1
9	Post graduate & above	68.1	4.1	27.7
	<b>Overall</b>	55.3	1.4	43.3

**8.2.** It is clearly evident from the table that the unemployment rate is increasing as the education level rises. In case of graduation level, the unemployment proportion is

significantly high at 4.8 per cent. Among the persons who are post-graduated & above, the unemployment proportion is found to be 4.1 per cent.



**CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

Important concepts and definitions used in the survey and relevant to this report are explained below.

**1.1 House:** Every structure, tent or other place of shelter, etc. which is used primarily for residential use is considered as a house for the present survey.

**1.2 Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). The members of a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage to one another. The following examples may be useful while determining the group of persons to be considered as households:

- (a) In case a hostel is listed, it will constitute a single household.
- (b) Inmates of hotel, lodging and boarding house etc. will also constitute a single household.
- (c) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household in which he or she resides.
- (d) A resident employee, or domestic servant or a paying guest will be considered as a member of the household in which he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family if the period of stay is six month or above.
- (e) In case a member of a family (say a son or a daughter of the head of family) stays elsewhere like in hostel for studies or for any other reason for major part of the year, he/she will not be considered as a member of his/her parents household.

**1.3 Household size:** The number of members normally residing in a household is its size.

**1.4 Economic activity:** The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: i) economic activity and ii) non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services which adds value to the national product is considered as an economic activity. Further the economic activities have two parts namely i) market activities and ii) non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. On the other hand non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

**1.5** Thus the term 'economic activity' under the fourth Annual Employment and Unemployment survey includes:

- i. All the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production

of goods and services for exchange,

- ii. Of the non-market activities,
  - a) All the activities relating to the primary sector which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods for own consumption.
  - b) The activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labour or a supervisor.

**1.6 Activity status:** It is the activity in which a person is engaged during the reference period, which in turn decides the person's participation in economic and /or non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the

following three statuses during a reference period:

- i. Working or engaged in economic activity (work);
- ii. Not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' in case the 'work' is available and
- iii. Neither engaged in any economic activity (work) nor available for 'work'.

**1.7** Activity statuses mentioned against sl. no. (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last sl.no. (iii) is associated with 'not being in the labour force'. Being in labour force is further categorized into two parts (i) employed and unemployed.

**1.8** The three broad activity statuses have been further sub-divided into the following categories as listed below:

- i. working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):
  - a) worked as an own-account worker (self-employed);
  - b) employer (self-employed);
  - c) worked in household enterprise as 'helper' (unpaid family worker);

d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee other than contract worker;

e) worked as contract worker;

f) worked as casual wage labour in public works;

g) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works;

- ii. not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed);

- iii. neither working nor available for work (not in labour force)

- i) attended educational institution;

- ii) attended domestic duties;

- iii) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc;

- iv) not able to work due to disability;

- v) Others (prostitutes, beggars, etc.);

**1.9** The various concepts like, 'workers', 'unemployed', labour force, out of labour force are as explained below:

**1.10 Workers (or employed):**

Persons who during the reference period are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to their economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work, for reasons of illness, injury or other physical

disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household, farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers.

**1.11 Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

**1.12 Labour force:** Persons who are either 'working' (employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or both during a major part of the reference period, constitute the labour force.

**1.13 Out of labour force:** Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the major part of

the reference period are considered to be 'out of the labour force'. The persons under this category includes students, persons engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, beggars, prostitutes, etc.

**1.14** It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as self-employed, regular salaried/wage employee and casual wage labour. The details of these categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

**1.15 Self-employed:** Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are considered as self-employed. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (i.e., regarding how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e. regarding market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out operation. The fee or remuneration received by them consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In other words, their

remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are produced.

**1.16** The self-employed persons may again be categorized into the following groups:

- i) **Own-account workers:** The self-employed persons, who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprises without hiring any labour are called as own account workers. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.
- ii) **Employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprises by hiring labour are considered as the employers.
- iii) **Helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons, mostly family members, who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive

any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

**1.17 Regular salaried/wage employee other than contract workers:** Persons working in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular salaried/wage employees. The category not only includes persons getting time-rate wage but also persons receiving piece-rate wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

**1.18 Worked on contract basis:** As per the definition of contract worker, a worker is deemed to be employed as contract worker when he/she is hired in connection with the work of an establishment by or through a contractor. Contract workmen are indirect employees; persons who are hired, supervised and remunerated by a contractor who, in turn, is compensated by the establishment. For the purpose

of present survey, in addition to the above mentioned category of workers, the term contract workers includes workers whose work are governed by a contract agreement either in writing or oral directly by the establishment. More precisely, the workers hired by the establishment directly for a specific job and for a specified period will also be categorized under the contract category of workers.

**1.19 Casual wage labour:** A person casually engaged in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually in the rural areas, a type of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in 'public works' activities. 'Public works' are those activities which are sponsored by the Government or local bodies for construction of roads, digging of ponds, etc. as relief measures (like flood relief, drought relief, famine relief, etc.) and also under various employment generation schemes under poverty alleviation programmes.

**1.20 Different approaches for determining activity status:** The persons surveyed can be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There could be three reference periods viz. (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three reference periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as usual principal status, current weekly status and current daily status. The activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of one year is known as the usual principal activity status of the person, that determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 week is known as the current weekly status (CWS) of the person and the activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of one day is known as the current daily status (CDS) of the person. In this report, the labour force related parameters are estimated for a reference period of one year.

**1.21 Usual activity status:** The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the last completed twelve months from the date of survey. The



activity in which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the reference period is considered as the usual principal activity of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorized as belonging to the labour force or not during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'.

**1.22** For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but available for work and/or seeking work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent during the period in the labour force. Within the broad activity

status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

### **1.23 Subsidiary economic**

**activity status:** A person whose usual principal status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some other economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, subsidiary activity will be determined on the basis of relatively longer time spent criterion.

## **SAMPLING DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE**

### **Introduction**

Labour Bureau has been entrusted with the task of conducting Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys in the country. The objective of this annual survey is to regularly make available the basic inputs on labour force related parameters to facilitate policy formulation/review. The first such Annual Household Employment-Unemployment survey for the period 2009-10 was conducted during the year 2010. Till so far three such surveys have been conducted and thereon reports released. The present one is the Fourth Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey in the series.

**2.4** In the current survey, a moving reference period is used to determine the usual status activity of the persons. The survey has been conducted in all the States/UTs by covering all the districts in the country. The field work of the present survey was launched in January, 2014 and completed in majority of the States/UTs by June, 2014. A

sample of about 1.36 lakh household schedules has been covered during the survey in 36 States/UTs.

**2.5 Sample Design:** A stratified multi-stage sample design has been adopted for the Fourth Annual Household Employment-Unemployment Survey. The first stage units (FSU) for rural sector are the 2011 census villages in all the States/UTs, except Kerala State, where panchayat wards are the FSUs. In case of urban sector, the latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks for the period 2007-12 prepared by National Sample Survey Office are the First stage units.

**2.6 Stratification:** Each district of a State/UT has been divided into two strata: i) rural stratum comprising of all the rural areas of the district and ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district.

**2.7 Sample Size:** In all 36 States/UTs, a total sample of

12598 First Stage Units (FSUs) is allocated at All India level keeping in view the resource availability and other logistics. Broadly considering the population proportion, a sample of 7270 FSUs is allocated to rural sector in all the 36 States/UTs, while rest 5328 FSUs are allocated in the urban sector. While allocating the sample, additional weight age is given to the urban sector as compared to rural sector; so that the urban areas are not under represented in the survey on the basis of proportional allocation, with the condition that in major states the total sample size in urban sector does not exceed that of the rural sector.

**2.8 Allocation of Sample to States/UTs:** Distribution of total number of sample FSUs in rural sector among the States/UTs is done in proportion to their respective rural population as per 2011 census, subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT. For urban sector, the sample FSUs are allocated among the 36 States/UTs in proportion to the UFS blocks for the period 2007-12. A minimum sample size in a State/UT is allocated at 16 FSUs with a

minimum of 8 each in rural and urban areas.

**2.9 Allocation of State/UT level rural and Urban Stratum sample to districts:** The State/UT level rural/ urban sample is further distributed among its districts in proportion to rural/ urban population/urban frame survey blocks. A minimum of 16 FSUs are allocated to each State/UT for rural and urban areas combined. Stratum level sample is adjusted to multiple of 4 FSUs with a minimum sample size of 4 FSUs in a stratum. In case of some North Eastern States and UTs a marginal increase in sample size is done due to their under representation in overall sample because of their lower population.

**2.10 Selection of FSUs:** For the rural stratum, the village lists based on 2011 census frame are taken in the same order and the required sample is drawn by using circular systematic sampling technique with probability proportional to size (size being the population of the village as per Census 2011). In case of urban stratum, the UFS blocks are arranged in ascending order based on the town variable. After

arranging UFS blocks, sample is drawn by circular systematic sampling. This arrangement is done to ensure that most of the towns are represented in the sample. In both, the rural and the urban strata, samples are drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

**2.11 Criteria for hamlet group/sub block formation:** Large FSUs having approximate present population of 1200 or more are divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups'(hg) in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks'(sb) in the urban sector as stated below.

Approximate present population of the sample village/ urban block	No. of hg/sb to be formed (d)
Less than 1200 (no hamlet-group/sub block)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	

**2.12** For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except Dehradun plains, Nainital Plains, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri,

Udhampur, Doda, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet groups are formed as follows:

Approximate present population of the sample village/ block	No. of hgs/ sbs to be formed (d)
Less than 600 (no hamlet-groups/sub blocks)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
.....and so on	

### **2.13 Selection of hamlet groups/sub blocks:**

In case of large village/UFS block wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks have been formed, two hamlet-groups/sub-blocks are selected. The procedure to select the hg/sb is as follows:

- i) The hg/sb with maximum percentage share of population will always be selected and termed as hg/sb 1.
- ii) Second hg/sb will be selected from the remaining hgs/sbs by simple random sampling and termed as hg/sb 2.

Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks is formed in a sample FSU, it is ensured that the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. The FSU without hg/sb formation will be treated as sample hg/sb number 1.

**2.14 Listing of households:** After determining the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks i.e. areas to be considered for listing, all the

households in that area will be listed (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local people). The hamlet-group/sub-block with sample hg/sb number 1 will be listed first and that with sample hg/sb number 2 will be listed next.

### **Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households:**

**2.15** For canvassing the schedules, all the households listed in selected FSU/ hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks are to be stratified into four second stage strata (SSS) as given below:

The second-stage-strata in the rural and urban stratum will be formed based on the number of persons in a household aged 15 years and above. The four second-stage-strata (SSS) in the rural and urban strata are formed in the following order:

### **2.16 Allocation of households:**

The number of households to be surveyed (h) in each second stage stratum in the sample FSUs is as follows:

Second Stage Strata (SSS)	No. of members in the household aged 15 years & above
SSS1	1
SSS2	2-3
SSS3	4-5
SSS4	6 & more

SSS	without hg/sb formation		with hg/sb formation in both rural & urban strata	
	Rural	Urban	hg1/sb1	hg2/sb2
h1	1	1	1	1
h2	2	3	2	2
h3	4	4	2	2
h4	3	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

### 2.17 Selection of Households:

From each Second Stage Strata the sample households are selected by simple random sampling without replacement.

### 2.18 Shortfall of households to be compensated:

Shortfall of households in the frame of any particular SSS will be compensated from the same SSS of the other hg/sb or from the other SSS of the same or other hg/sb where additional household(s) are available. The procedure is as follows:

Step 1: Allocate the required number of households to each SSS wherever possible and identify the SSS having shortfall.

Step 2: In case of hg/sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb, if available. Otherwise, go to Step 3.

Step 3: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order of SSS 1, SSS 2, SSS 3 & SSS 4 and compensate.

**2.19** The table given below may be useful for deciding the SSS from

which the compensation is to be made.

SSS having shortfall	priority order of SSS for compensation
1	2, 3, 4
2	1, 3, 4
3	1, 2, 4
4	1, 2, 3

**2.20** If there is hg/sb formation, for each SSS as per priority order, compensation may be made from the hg/sb where shortfall occurs, failing which from other hg/sb and so on.

**2.21** For example, if shortfall is in SSS 3 of hg/sb 1, first try to compensate from SSS3 of hg/sb 2,

failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 2 of hg/ sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 4 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 4 of hg/ sb 2.

### Estimation Procedure

t = subscript for t-th stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m =1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU (village/panchayat ward/ UFS block)

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/hg/sb (j = 1,2,3,4)

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

D\* = 1 if D = 1

= D-1 for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any urban stratum

Z = total size of a rural stratum

$z$  = size of selected sample village

$n$  = number of sample FSUs surveyed in a stratum

$H$  = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

$h$  = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

$x, y$  = observed value of characteristics  $x, y$  under estimation

$\bar{X}, \bar{Y}$  = estimate of population total  $X, Y$  for the characteristics  $x, y$

Under the above symbols,

$y_{tmidjk}$  = observed value of the characteristic  $y$  for the  $k$ -th household in the  $j$ -th second stage stratum of the  $d$ -th hg/ sb ( $d = 1, 2$ ) of the  $i$ -th FSU belonging to the  $m$ -th sub-sample for the  $t$ -th stratum.

### **Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum in a district (rural & urban)**

#### **Listing Schedule 'A'**

**Rural stratum:** For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{Z}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{z_i} \{y_{i1} + D_i^* y_{i2}\}$$

Where  $y_{i1}, y_{i2}$  are the total number of households possessing the characteristic  $y$  in hg's 1 & 2 of the  $i$ -th FSU respectively.

**Urban Stratum:** For estimating the number of households possessing a characteristic in the urban stratum of a district.

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \{y_{i1} + D_i^* y_{i2}\}$$

Where  $y_{i1}, y_{i2}$  are the total number of households possessing the characteristic  $y$  in sub-blocks 1 & 2 of  $i$ -th FSU respectively.

**Schedule 'B':** (Employment – Unemployment Survey Schedule)

**Estimation formula for a rural stratum in a district:**



Rural:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left\{ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right\}$$

**Estimation formula for an urban stratum in a District:**

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left\{ \frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right\}$$

**Overall Estimate for Aggregates:**

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum ( $\hat{Y}_t$ ) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_t = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{tm}$$

**Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:**

The overall estimate  $\hat{Y}$  at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates  $\hat{Y}_t$  over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ All-India.



***Annexure III*****Table (1): Number of villages/UFS blocks allocated and actually surveyed for each district of Maharashtra**

Rural+Urban							
Sl. No.	Name of district	Number of villages/UFS blocks allocated			Actual number of villages/UFS blocks surveyed		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandurbar	24	10	34	24	10	34
2	Dhule	24	20	44	24	18	42
3	Jalgaon	56	40	96	56	40	96
4	Buldana	40	10	50	40	10	50
5	Akola	16	20	36	16	20	36
6	Washim	16	10	26	16	10	26
7	Amravati	32	30	62	32	30	62
8	Wardha	16	10	26	16	10	26
9	Nagpur	24	90	114	24	90	114
10	Bhandara	16	10	26	16	10	26
11	Gondiya	16	10	26	16	10	26
12	Gadchiroli	16	10	26	16	10	26
13	Chandrapur	24	20	44	24	20	44
14	Yavatmal	40	20	60	40	20	60
15	Nanded	48	30	78	48	30	78
16	Hingoli	16	10	26	16	10	26
17	Parbhani	24	20	44	24	20	44
18	Jalna	32	10	42	32	10	42
19	Aurangabad	40	40	80	40	40	80
20	Nashik	72	60	132	72	60	132
21	Thane	48	210	258	48	210	258
22	Mumbai	0	340	340	0	339	339
23	Raigarh	32	30	62	32	30	62
24	Pune	64	150	214	64	149	213
25	Ahmadnagar	64	20	84	64	20	84
26	Bid	40	20	60	39	20	59
27	Latur	32	20	52	32	20	52
28	Osmanabad	24	10	34	24	10	34
29	Solapur	56	30	86	56	30	86
30	Satara	40	20	60	40	19	59
31	Ratnagiri	24	10	34	24	10	34
32	Sindhudurg	16	10	26	16	10	26
33	Kolhapur	48	30	78	48	30	78
34	Sangli	40	20	60	40	20	60
<b>Overall</b>		<b>1120</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>1119</b>	<b>1395</b>	<b>2514</b>

**Table (2): Number of households and persons surveyed for each district of Maharashtra**

Rural+Urban							
Sl. No.	Name of district	Number of households surveyed in			Number of persons surveyed in		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandurbar	282	100	382	1244	467	1711
2	Dhule	280	180	460	1394	898	2292
3	Jalgaon	656	399	1055	3181	1926	5107
4	Buldana	467	100	567	2206	581	2787
5	Akola	186	199	385	872	1020	1892
6	Washim	190	100	290	899	524	1423
7	Amravati	360	299	659	1711	1542	3253
8	Wardha	177	100	277	826	461	1287
9	Nagpur	268	897	1165	1262	4285	5547
10	Bhandara	180	99	279	872	455	1327
11	Gondiya	176	100	276	813	520	1333
12	Gadchiroli	173	100	273	815	467	1282
13	Chandrapur	270	200	470	1223	925	2148
14	Yavatmal	450	200	650	2165	985	3150
15	Nanded	568	300	868	2801	1593	4394
16	Hingoli	188	100	288	980	544	1524
17	Parbhani	278	199	477	1451	1128	2579
18	Jalna	376	102	478	1844	458	2302
19	Aurangabad	450	399	849	2205	2051	4256
20	Nashik	847	600	1447	4221	2765	6986
21	Thane	550	2103	2653	2859	9835	12694
22	Mumbai	0	3389	3389	0	15947	15947
23	Raigarh	368	299	667	1659	1365	3024
24	Pune	745	1488	2233	3268	6757	10025
25	Ahmadnagar	750	200	950	3378	934	4312
26	Bid	454	199	653	2257	1032	3289
27	Latur	372	202	574	1885	1053	2938
28	Osmanabad	274	100	374	1252	549	1801
29	Solapur	660	301	961	3192	1555	4747
30	Satara	458	190	648	2080	913	2993
31	Ratnagiri	263	100	363	1285	479	1764
32	Sindhudurg	170	100	270	780	446	1226
33	Kolhapur	560	302	862	2611	1483	4094
34	Sangli	478	200	678	2176	953	3129
<b>Overall</b>		<b>12924</b>	<b>13946</b>	<b>26870</b>	<b>61667</b>	<b>66896</b>	<b>128563</b>

**Table (3): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by members aged 15 years & above**

Rural+Urban					
Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by members aged 15 years and above			
		upto 1 member	2-3 members	4-5 members	6 & above members
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	85	528	293	95
2	Dhule	40	452	360	148
3	Jalgaon	43	501	353	103
4	Buldana	30	475	368	127
5	Akola	38	485	380	96
6	Washim	31	553	334	83
7	Amravati	36	498	363	104
8	Wardha	38	529	372	61
9	Nagpur	39	504	378	78
10	Bhandara	37	534	352	77
11	Gondiya	51	505	365	79
12	Gadchiroli	64	530	321	85
13	Chandrapur	50	547	344	59
14	Yavatmal	43	530	356	71
15	Nanded	28	523	337	112
16	Hingoli	61	594	234	111
17	Parbhani	39	564	308	90
18	Jalna	36	528	320	116
19	Aurangabad	53	529	314	104
20	Nashik	31	484	355	131
21	Thane	27	533	352	88
22	Mumbai	53	484	374	90
23	Raigarh	27	534	339	100
24	Pune	28	492	384	96
25	Ahmadnagar	30	435	410	125
26	Bid	33	491	353	123
27	Latur	30	467	377	125
28	Osmanabad	35	463	378	124
29	Solapur	30	446	374	151
30	Satara	43	456	384	117
31	Ratnagiri	99	516	310	75
32	Sindhudurg	110	492	310	89
33	Kolhapur	37	430	409	124
34	Sangli	53	444	375	128
<b>Overall</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>102</b>

**Table (4): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) benefited from employment generating schemes for each district**

Rural+Urban					
Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households benefited from			
		MGNREGA	PMEGA	SGSY	SJSRY
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	-	-	-	-
2	Dhule	18	-	-	-
3	Jalgaon	13	1	-	-
4	Buldana	33	-	-	-
5	Akola	95	10	-	-
6	Washim	68	-	-	-
7	Amravati	13	-	11	-
8	Wardha	149	-	15	-
9	Nagpur	35	-	8	1
10	Bhandara	292	-	2	-
11	Gondiya	138	-	-	-
12	Gadchiroli	198	-	-	-
13	Chandrapur	98	-	-	-
14	Yavatmal	194	-	-	-
15	Nanded	57	3	-	-
16	Hingoli	92	67	-	-
17	Parbhani	7	-	-	-
18	Jalna	30	-	4	-
19	Aurangabad	32	-	-	-
20	Nashik	7	1	1	-
21	Thane	-	-	-	-
22	Mumbai	-	2	-	-
23	Raigarh	10	7	10	-
24	Pune	-	-	-	-
25	Ahmadnagar	132	1	-	-
26	Bid	-	-	-	-
27	Latur	2	-	-	-
28	Osmanabad	-	-	-	-
29	Solapur	29	-	-	-
30	Satara	42	-	-	-
31	Ratnagiri	8	4	-	-
32	Sindhudurg	-	-	-	-
33	Kolhapur	1	-	-	-
34	Sangli	-	-	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table (5): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district**

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above				
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nandurbar	5	219	460	165	151
2	Dhule	27	259	407	133	173
3	Jalgaon	40	332	409	124	95
4	Buldana	17	273	424	174	113
5	Akola	41	391	403	123	43
6	Washim	10	357	439	121	73
7	Amravati	21	281	426	147	126
8	Wardha	30	205	425	181	160
9	Nagpur	38	283	417	148	114
10	Bhandara	18	231	361	237	152
11	Gondiya	82	272	370	182	94
12	Gadchiroli	11	146	464	157	222
13	Chandrapur	37	231	426	173	134
14	Yavatmal	18	168	461	184	169
15	Nanded	11	318	345	208	118
16	Hingoli	8	322	415	93	161
17	Parbhani	112	350	365	73	100
18	Jalna	39	143	446	159	212
19	Aurangabad	15	334	374	146	131
20	Nashik	38	334	368	129	131
21	Thane	34	549	283	98	35
22	Mumbai	49	542	313	77	19
23	Raigarh	132	593	164	66	46
24	Pune	35	428	371	110	56
25	Ahmadnagar	25	246	424	132	172
26	Bid	11	256	500	136	97
27	Latur	31	258	408	203	101
28	Osmanabad	60	240	481	108	111
29	Solapur	24	302	418	167	89
30	Satara	48	343	399	147	63
31	Ratnagiri	191	338	275	130	66
32	Sindhudurg	204	322	326	74	74
33	Kolhapur	50	311	333	162	144
34	Sangli	30	266	396	210	98
<b>Overall</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>104</b>

**Table (5.1): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district**

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above				
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nandurbar	5	200	471	165	159
2	Dhule	26	213	411	147	203
3	Jalgaon	36	298	429	131	106
4	Buldana	17	254	430	181	117
5	Akola	38	349	431	137	45
6	Washim	10	346	450	119	75
7	Amravati	18	266	435	147	134
8	Wardha	24	154	446	195	182
9	Nagpur	20	148	516	162	154
10	Bhandara	5	204	368	258	166
11	Gondiya	85	255	380	185	95
12	Gadchiroli	9	124	475	161	231
13	Chandrapur	42	162	438	199	159
14	Yavatmal	15	136	473	194	181
15	Nanded	10	279	351	229	130
16	Hingoli	8	313	426	88	163
17	Parbhani	126	290	400	75	109
18	Jalna	35	124	447	167	226
19	Aurangabad	16	230	420	171	164
20	Nashik	22	232	420	153	174
21	Thane	43	487	274	134	62
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	-	-
23	Raigarh	176	561	134	69	59
24	Pune	34	329	411	122	104
25	Ahmadnagar	26	207	438	138	191
26	Bid	10	204	543	133	110
27	Latur	17	237	436	199	111
28	Osmanabad	65	185	523	102	124
29	Solapur	9	212	477	191	112
30	Satara	46	311	411	161	72
31	Ratnagiri	190	296	296	149	69
32	Sindhudurg	210	296	330	82	82
33	Kolhapur	43	263	354	163	178
34	Sangli	25	237	415	220	104
<b>Overall</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>136</b>



**Table (5.2): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of employed persons aged 15 years & above for each district**

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of employed persons aged 15 years and above				
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 & above persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nandurbar	4	524	277	165	30
2	Dhule	32	530	383	55	-
3	Jalgaon	69	538	290	78	25
4	Buldana	4	565	328	65	38
5	Akola	54	591	267	58	30
6	Washim	-	569	228	177	26
7	Amravati	41	369	370	145	74
8	Wardha	63	510	299	101	27
9	Nagpur	62	468	281	130	59
10	Bhandara	130	461	306	65	37
11	Gondiya	45	504	242	134	74
12	Gadchiroli	55	554	253	82	57
13	Chandrapur	11	553	369	50	17
14	Yavatmal	47	516	329	76	33
15	Nanded	19	560	307	73	41
16	Hingoli	2	478	214	179	126
17	Parbhani	35	685	170	62	49
18	Jalna	102	423	429	46	-
19	Aurangabad	14	684	221	63	18
20	Nashik	82	608	229	66	14
21	Thane	28	593	289	73	17
22	Mumbai	49	542	313	77	19
23	Raigarh	23	671	235	56	15
24	Pune	36	497	343	101	23
25	Ahmadnagar	23	480	342	95	60
26	Bid	14	457	335	148	47
27	Latur	86	342	293	220	60
28	Osmanabad	27	564	230	142	37
29	Solapur	55	492	295	115	43
30	Satara	64	566	316	54	-
31	Ratnagiri	195	554	169	33	49
32	Sindhudurg	159	523	295	11	13
33	Kolhapur	74	458	268	160	40
34	Sangli	54	410	300	163	72
<b>Overall</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>27</b>

**Table (6): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for each district**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	941	47	10	2
2	Dhule	881	99	20	-
3	Jalgaon	866	108	24	3
4	Buldana	864	131	5	-
5	Akola	754	214	27	6
6	Washim	900	100	-	-
7	Amravati	855	125	14	6
8	Wardha	771	170	58	1
9	Nagpur	699	213	70	18
10	Bhandara	837	146	16	1
11	Gondiya	828	161	11	-
12	Gadchiroli	910	72	13	4
13	Chandrapur	719	232	39	11
14	Yavatmal	925	70	5	-
15	Nanded	926	69	5	-
16	Hingoli	882	87	31	-
17	Parbhani	838	133	29	-
18	Jalna	897	98	5	-
19	Aurangabad	847	132	16	4
20	Nashik	842	131	25	3
21	Thane	542	322	106	30
22	Mumbai	525	338	115	22
23	Raigarh	644	267	76	13
24	Pune	589	324	71	17
25	Ahmadnagar	845	145	9	1
26	Bid	755	202	38	6
27	Latur	859	102	35	3
28	Osmanabad	946	33	20	2
29	Solapur	826	139	29	7
30	Satara	779	191	30	-
31	Ratnagiri	733	205	62	-
32	Sindhudurg	694	212	94	-
33	Kolhapur	695	222	77	7
34	Sangli	800	161	29	10
<b>Overall</b>		<b>770</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table (6.1): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for each district**

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	964	28	8	-
2	Dhule	932	56	12	-
3	Jalgaon	909	75	15	2
4	Buldana	870	124	5	-
5	Akola	804	182	14	-
6	Washim	895	105	-	-
7	Amravati	865	114	14	7
8	Wardha	821	133	45	1
9	Nagpur	831	135	32	2
10	Bhandara	859	130	11	-
11	Gondiya	855	134	11	-
12	Gadchiroli	931	51	14	5
13	Chandrapur	810	156	22	12
14	Yavatmal	955	44	1	-
15	Nanded	943	52	5	-
16	Hingoli	896	74	30	-
17	Parbhani	866	107	27	-
18	Jalna	921	79	0	-
19	Aurangabad	941	51	7	1
20	Nashik	922	65	12	2
21	Thane	596	257	118	29
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	-
23	Raigarh	740	209	51	1
24	Pune	761	196	33	10
25	Ahmadnagar	862	134	4	1
26	Bid	857	133	10	-
27	Latur	908	74	17	0
28	Osmanabad	949	28	23	-
29	Solapur	880	95	25	-
30	Satara	821	153	26	-
31	Ratnagiri	728	215	57	-
32	Sindhudurg	728	188	84	-
33	Kolhapur	688	221	81	10
34	Sangli	820	141	27	12
<b>Overall</b>		<b>860</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table (6.2): Per 1000 distribution of households (hhs) by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years & above for each district**

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	distribution of households by number of wage/salaried persons aged 15 years and above			
		None	1 person	2 persons	3 persons & more
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	596	336	32	36
2	Dhule	587	350	63	-
3	Jalgaon	602	310	79	10
4	Buldana	761	239	-	-
5	Akola	511	369	87	33
6	Washim	1000	-	-	-
7	Amravati	792	193	15	-
8	Wardha	468	396	136	-
9	Nagpur	519	319	122	40
10	Bhandara	651	279	63	7
11	Gondiya	466	514	20	-
12	Gadchiroli	522	478	-	-
13	Chandrapur	289	589	118	3
14	Yavatmal	595	357	48	-
15	Nanded	817	178	5	-
16	Hingoli	642	311	47	-
17	Parbhani	684	281	35	-
18	Jalna	545	386	69	-
19	Aurangabad	530	409	48	13
20	Nashik	626	310	59	5
21	Thane	505	367	97	31
22	Mumbai	525	338	115	22
23	Raigarh	410	409	139	42
24	Pune	469	413	96	22
25	Ahmadnagar	745	213	43	-
26	Bid	361	466	145	27
27	Latur	661	213	110	16
28	Osmanabad	931	58	-	11
29	Solapur	709	233	37	21
30	Satara	492	449	59	-
31	Ratnagiri	760	150	89	-
32	Sindhudurg	428	400	172	-
33	Kolhapur	714	222	63	-
34	Sangli	702	261	37	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>551</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>19</b>

**Table (7): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	791	690	745	828	470	650	795	658	732
2	Dhule	796	494	656	740	120	441	782	394	600
3	Jalgaon	802	401	609	724	120	434	778	316	556
4	Buldana	786	465	636	689	273	498	774	442	620
5	Akola	713	391	564	721	231	474	716	327	530
6	Washim	714	430	588	753	276	509	720	402	575
7	Amravati	809	431	629	726	194	473	781	352	577
8	Wardha	818	664	744	667	209	441	773	526	653
9	Nagpur	826	575	707	735	255	501	767	362	572
10	Bhandara	857	632	746	699	204	449	824	540	683
11	Gondiya	757	470	614	715	332	535	750	448	601
12	Gadchiroli	895	781	836	749	304	533	877	727	800
13	Chandrapur	847	637	747	690	212	454	793	483	643
14	Yavatmal	852	668	760	691	206	453	819	576	698
15	Nanded	863	435	665	814	149	496	851	363	623
16	Hingoli	850	589	728	747	320	550	836	552	703
17	Parbhani	725	420	576	736	186	469	729	352	545
18	Jalna	820	699	762	569	146	366	770	590	684
19	Aurangabad	830	616	731	791	208	519	814	446	643
20	Nashik	839	456	655	738	101	423	794	294	552
21	Thane	847	175	522	710	135	436	743	145	457
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	705	188	463	705	188	463
23	Raigarh	714	286	504	664	108	410	696	226	471
24	Pune	766	371	575	757	264	517	760	306	540
25	Ahmadnagar	752	439	604	792	186	487	758	394	584
26	Bid	798	594	704	736	226	494	785	516	660
27	Latur	820	598	712	756	263	512	804	512	661
28	Osmanabad	715	612	669	775	306	539	723	566	651
29	Solapur	780	480	639	737	250	491	766	402	591
30	Satara	776	429	598	706	197	448	763	388	572
31	Ratnagiri	745	421	577	650	241	450	729	393	557
32	Sindhudurg	735	381	549	681	212	443	728	361	537
33	Kolhapur	763	396	580	728	189	463	753	337	547
34	Sangli	773	468	625	717	310	523	761	436	604
<b>Overall</b>		<b>794</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>567</b>

**Table (7.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	788	690	743	816	470	644	791	658	730
2	Dhule	787	487	648	700	94	408	765	382	586
3	Jalgaon	780	395	595	703	103	415	757	307	541
4	Buldana	769	459	624	689	273	498	759	437	609
5	Akola	679	367	535	694	201	446	685	301	501
6	Washim	708	426	583	732	260	491	711	396	568
7	Amravati	792	428	618	712	181	460	765	346	565
8	Wardha	807	664	738	651	204	431	761	524	646
9	Nagpur	814	563	696	698	228	468	739	340	546
10	Bhandara	830	626	729	676	171	421	798	528	664
11	Gondiya	739	446	593	675	290	494	728	422	577
12	Gadchiroli	886	781	832	749	290	526	869	726	796
13	Chandrapur	842	631	742	667	204	439	782	477	635
14	Yavatmal	840	664	752	665	187	431	804	570	688
15	Nanded	840	431	650	802	134	482	831	356	609
16	Hingoli	827	589	716	739	320	546	815	552	692
17	Parbhani	711	420	569	707	169	446	710	347	533
18	Jalna	791	695	745	569	146	366	747	587	670
19	Aurangabad	784	598	698	696	163	447	748	417	593
20	Nashik	819	455	645	732	94	417	781	291	543
21	Thane	826	163	506	700	131	429	730	139	447
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	690	177	450	690	177	450
23	Raigarh	634	237	440	664	102	407	645	192	428
24	Pune	741	369	561	749	262	512	746	304	532
25	Ahmadnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Bid	746	433	598	783	186	482	752	388	578
27	Latur	792	589	699	710	218	477	776	510	653
28	Osmanabad	819	598	711	739	250	497	799	508	657
29	Solapur	700	601	655	769	290	528	709	554	638
30	Satara	772	476	633	694	247	469	748	398	580
31	Satara	765	423	590	697	184	437	753	381	563
32	Ratnagiri	684	392	533	622	239	435	673	369	517
33	Sindhudurg	639	304	463	634	169	398	639	288	456
34	Kolhapur	754	389	573	714	184	454	743	331	539
34	Sangli	756	467	615	709	295	512	746	432	594
<b>Overall</b>		<b>775</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>553</b>

**Table (7.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	3	-	2	15	-	9	5	-	3
2	Dhule	11	13	12	54	216	75	21	30	24
3	Jalgaon	28	14	23	29	144	44	28	29	28
4	Buldana	22	12	19	-	-	-	20	12	17
5	Akola	47	61	51	37	129	60	43	80	54
6	Washim	9	9	9	29	56	36	12	15	13
7	Amravati	21	7	16	19	69	29	21	18	20
8	Wardha	13	-	7	24	25	24	15	3	11
9	Nagpur	14	21	17	50	108	64	36	61	44
10	Bhandara	32	9	23	33	159	62	32	22	28
11	Gondiya	24	50	34	56	126	77	30	59	40
12	Gadchiroli	10	-	5	-	47	13	9	2	6
13	Chandrapur	6	9	7	33	36	33	14	13	13
14	Yavatmal	13	5	10	37	92	49	18	11	15
15	Nanded	27	9	21	15	101	27	24	19	23
16	Hingoli	27	-	17	10	-	8	25	-	16
17	Parbhani	19	-	12	39	93	49	25	14	22
18	Jalna	36	5	22	-	-	-	30	5	20
19	Aurangabad	56	29	46	120	216	138	82	66	77
20	Nashik	24	1	16	8	66	14	17	11	16
21	Thane	25	68	32	14	29	16	17	40	20
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	22	57	29	22	57	29
23	Raigarh	112	171	128	0	55	7	73	152	91
24	Pune	33	4	24	10	9	9	19	7	16
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Ahmadnagar	8	16	10	12	-	10	8	14	10
26	Bid	7	8	7	35	38	35	12	11	12
27	Latur	2	-	1	23	52	30	7	7	7
28	Osmanabad	21	18	20	8	52	20	19	21	20
29	Solapur	10	9	9	57	15	46	24	11	19
30	Satara	14	15	14	14	67	26	14	19	16
31	Ratnagiri	83	69	77	44	7	34	77	63	72
32	Sindhudurg	130	203	157	68	203	101	123	203	151
33	Kolhapur	11	17	13	19	24	20	13	18	15
34	Sangli	22	3	15	10	48	21	19	10	16
<b>Overall</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>

**Table (7.3): Proportion Unemployed (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	3	-	1	12	-	6	4	-	2
2	Dhule	9	6	8	40	26	33	17	12	14
3	Jalgaon	22	5	14	21	17	19	22	9	16
4	Buldana	17	6	12	-	-	-	15	5	10
5	Akola	33	24	29	27	30	28	31	26	29
6	Washim	6	4	5	21	16	18	8	6	7
7	Amravati	17	3	10	14	13	14	16	6	11
8	Wardha	10	-	5	16	5	11	12	2	7
9	Nagpur	12	12	12	37	27	32	28	22	25
10	Bhandara	27	6	17	23	33	28	27	12	19
11	Gondiya	18	23	21	40	42	41	22	26	24
12	Gadchiroli	9	-	4	-	14	7	8	2	5
13	Chandrapur	5	5	5	23	8	15	11	6	9
14	Yavatmal	11	3	7	26	19	22	14	6	10
15	Nanded	23	4	14	12	15	13	20	7	14
16	Hingoli	23	-	12	8	-	4	21	-	11
17	Parbhani	14	-	7	29	17	23	18	5	12
18	Jalna	29	4	17	-	-	-	23	3	14
19	Aurangabad	47	18	33	95	45	72	67	29	49
20	Nashik	20	1	11	6	7	6	14	3	9
21	Thane	21	12	17	10	4	7	12	6	9
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	16	11	13	16	11	13
23	Raigarh	80	49	65	0	6	3	51	34	43
24	Pune	25	1	14	7	2	5	14	2	8
25	Ahmadnagar	6	7	6	9	-	5	6	6	6
26	Bid	5	5	5	26	9	18	10	6	8
27	Latur	2	-	1	17	14	16	6	4	5
28	Osmanabad	15	11	13	6	16	11	14	12	13
29	Solapur	7	4	6	42	4	23	18	4	11
30	Satara	11	6	9	10	13	11	11	8	9
31	Ratnagiri	62	29	45	29	2	15	56	25	40
32	Sindhudurg	96	77	86	47	43	45	89	73	81
33	Kolhapur	8	7	8	14	5	9	10	6	8
34	Sangli	17	1	9	7	15	11	15	4	10
<b>Overall</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>



**Table (8): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	808	720	768	828	507	668	811	689	754
2	Dhule	803	494	660	740	120	441	787	394	603
3	Jalgaon	813	458	642	731	138	447	788	362	583
4	Buldana	792	483	648	689	273	498	779	458	630
5	Akola	713	432	582	736	243	488	721	356	547
6	Washim	714	485	613	753	280	511	720	448	596
7	Amravati	810	434	631	728	196	476	783	355	579
8	Wardha	818	671	747	667	209	441	773	530	655
9	Nagpur	830	591	718	736	258	503	769	370	576
10	Bhandara	857	657	758	699	207	450	824	559	693
11	Gondiya	764	538	652	715	332	535	756	506	633
12	Gadchiroli	895	784	838	749	304	533	877	730	802
13	Chandrapur	855	661	763	690	212	454	798	499	653
14	Yavatmal	864	681	772	693	217	460	829	589	709
15	Nanded	874	464	684	814	153	497	860	385	638
16	Hingoli	852	590	729	747	320	550	837	553	704
17	Parbhani	728	422	578	736	186	469	730	354	546
18	Jalna	831	715	775	569	146	366	779	603	695
19	Aurangabad	837	617	735	791	228	528	818	454	649
20	Nashik	839	456	655	738	101	423	794	294	552
21	Thane	847	175	522	710	135	436	743	145	457
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	708	193	467	708	193	467
23	Raigarh	718	299	513	664	108	410	699	235	477
24	Pune	767	373	576	757	264	517	761	307	541
25	Ahmadnagar	752	442	605	792	186	487	758	396	585
26	Bid	798	594	704	736	226	494	785	516	660
27	Latur	820	598	712	760	263	514	805	512	662
28	Osmanabad	726	624	679	775	306	539	732	576	660
29	Solapur	781	481	640	738	253	493	767	404	593
30	Satara	801	492	643	709	198	451	785	441	609
31	Ratnagiri	772	468	614	650	241	450	751	433	588
32	Sindhudurg	760	390	566	681	212	443	750	369	551
33	Kolhapur	766	410	589	728	191	465	755	348	554
34	Sangli	778	483	634	722	319	530	766	449	613
<b>Overall</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>574</b>

**Table (8.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	808	720	768	828	507	668	811	689	754
2	Dhule	797	487	654	700	94	408	772	382	590
3	Jalgaon	793	453	629	714	125	432	769	354	570
4	Buldana	781	477	639	689	273	498	770	454	623
5	Akola	693	408	561	710	213	460	699	330	522
6	Washim	710	482	609	738	264	496	714	442	591
7	Amravati	797	431	623	714	183	462	770	349	569
8	Wardha	816	671	746	651	204	431	767	529	651
9	Nagpur	821	580	707	701	231	471	743	348	552
10	Bhandara	831	654	743	676	179	425	798	551	675
11	Gondiya	747	515	632	679	290	497	735	480	610
12	Gadchiroli	887	784	834	749	290	526	869	728	797
13	Chandrapur	850	660	759	667	204	439	787	495	646
14	Yavatmal	857	678	767	678	199	443	821	583	702
15	Nanded	855	463	673	802	137	484	842	381	626
16	Hingoli	840	590	723	739	320	546	825	553	698
17	Parbhani	716	422	572	713	169	449	715	349	536
18	Jalna	802	711	758	569	146	366	756	600	681
19	Aurangabad	794	600	704	699	184	458	755	426	602
20	Nashik	819	455	645	732	94	417	781	291	543
21	Thane	826	163	506	701	131	429	731	139	448
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	693	184	455	693	184	455
23	Raigarh	645	251	452	664	102	407	652	201	436
24	Pune	748	373	566	750	262	513	749	305	534
25	Ahmadnagar	748	440	602	783	186	482	754	394	581
26	Bid	793	590	700	710	218	477	776	511	653
27	Latur	819	598	711	745	250	500	800	508	658
28	Osmanabad	722	617	675	769	290	528	728	568	654
29	Solapur	773	477	634	696	249	470	749	399	581
30	Satara	797	486	638	700	185	439	780	433	603
31	Ratnagiri	734	457	590	622	239	435	715	423	565
32	Sindhudurg	703	364	526	634	169	398	695	342	510
33	Kolhapur	759	404	583	714	187	455	746	342	546
34	Sangli	771	483	630	715	304	520	759	446	607
<b>Overall</b>		<b>785</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>562</b>

**Table (8.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Dhule	8	13	10	54	216	75	19	30	22
3	Jalgaon	25	12	20	23	94	34	24	21	23
4	Buldana	14	11	13	-	-	-	12	10	12
5	Akola	27	55	37	36	122	58	31	74	44
6	Washim	6	8	6	20	56	30	8	13	10
7	Amravati	16	7	13	19	68	29	17	18	17
8	Wardha	2	-	1	24	25	24	8	3	6
9	Nagpur	10	20	14	47	106	62	33	60	42
10	Bhandara	31	5	20	33	133	57	31	15	25
11	Gondiya	22	44	31	50	126	72	27	52	37
12	Gadchiroli	10	-	5	-	47	13	9	2	6
13	Chandrapur	6	2	4	33	36	33	14	8	11
14	Yavatmal	7	5	6	21	82	36	10	11	10
15	Nanded	22	3	16	15	99	27	21	12	18
16	Hingoli	15	-	9	10	-	8	14	-	9
17	Parbhani	17	-	11	32	93	43	21	14	19
18	Jalna	35	5	22	-	-	-	30	5	20
19	Aurangabad	51	28	42	117	192	132	78	62	73
20	Nashik	24	1	16	8	66	14	17	11	16
21	Thane	25	68	32	13	29	15	16	40	20
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	21	48	26	21	48	26
23	Raigarh	102	160	119	0	55	7	67	144	85
24	Pune	25	0	17	9	9	9	15	5	12
25	Ahmadnagar	5	4	5	12	-	10	7	4	6
26	Bid	6	7	6	35	38	35	11	10	11
27	Latur	2	-	1	19	52	28	6	7	7
28	Osmanabad	5	10	7	8	52	20	5	13	9
29	Solapur	10	9	9	57	15	46	24	11	19
30	Satara	5	13	8	14	67	25	7	17	11
31	Ratnagiri	50	24	40	44	7	34	49	23	39
32	Sindhudurg	74	66	71	68	203	101	74	75	74
33	Kolhapur	9	16	11	19	24	20	12	17	13
34	Sangli	9	0	6	10	46	20	9	7	9
<b>Overall</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>

**Table (8.3): Proportion Unemployed (per 1000) for persons aged 15 years & above according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
		male	female	person	male	female	person	male	female	person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Dhule	6	6	6	40	26	33	15	12	13
3	Jalgaon	20	5	13	17	13	15	19	8	14
4	Buldana	11	5	8	-	-	-	10	5	7
5	Akola	19	24	22	27	30	28	22	26	24
6	Washim	4	4	4	15	16	15	6	6	6
7	Amravati	13	3	8	14	13	14	13	6	10
8	Wardha	2	-	1	16	5	11	6	2	4
9	Nagpur	9	12	10	35	27	31	26	22	24
10	Bhandara	27	3	15	23	27	25	26	8	17
11	Gondiya	17	23	20	36	42	39	20	26	23
12	Gadchiroli	9	-	4	-	14	7	8	2	5
13	Chandrapur	5	2	3	23	8	15	11	4	7
14	Yavatmal	6	3	5	15	18	16	8	6	7
15	Nanded	20	1	11	12	15	13	18	5	12
16	Hingoli	13	-	7	8	-	4	12	-	6
17	Parbhani	12	-	6	23	17	20	15	5	10
18	Jalna	29	4	17	-	-	-	23	3	14
19	Aurangabad	43	17	31	93	44	70	63	28	47
20	Nashik	20	0	11	6	7	6	14	3	9
21	Thane	21	12	17	9	4	7	12	6	9
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	15	9	12	15	9	12
23	Raigarh	73	48	61	0	6	3	47	34	41
24	Pune	19	0	10	7	2	5	12	2	7
25	Ahmadnagar	4	2	3	9	-	5	5	2	3
26	Bid	5	4	4	26	9	18	9	5	7
27	Latur	2	-	1	15	14	14	5	4	4
28	Osmanabad	4	6	5	6	16	11	4	8	6
29	Solapur	7	4	6	42	4	23	18	4	11
30	Satara	4	6	5	10	13	11	5	8	6
31	Ratnagiri	39	11	24	29	2	15	37	10	23
32	Sindhudurg	56	26	40	47	43	45	55	28	41
33	Kolhapur	7	7	7	14	5	9	9	6	7
34	Sangli	7	0	4	7	15	11	7	3	5
<b>Overall</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>

**Table (9): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/ salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	607	41	76	276
2	Dhule	682	81	12	224
3	Jalgaon	592	146	5	258
4	Buldana	612	65	2	321
5	Akola	533	191	8	268
6	Washim	606	64	4	326
7	Amravati	539	118	4	340
8	Wardha	583	176	38	203
9	Nagpur	451	284	22	244
10	Bhandara	711	95	56	138
11	Gondiya	620	106	29	245
12	Gadchiroli	544	54	17	384
13	Chandrapur	613	187	19	180
14	Yavatmal	704	44	50	203
15	Nanded	537	55	6	402
16	Hingoli	534	79	3	384
17	Parbhani	466	123	7	404
18	Jalna	556	65	31	348
19	Aurangabad	549	102	61	288
20	Nashik	462	117	49	373
21	Thane	358	491	41	111
22	Mumbai	401	532	25	41
23	Raigarh	377	341	52	230
24	Pune	495	257	85	163
25	Ahmadnagar	640	95	18	247
26	Bid	625	97	5	274
27	Latur	523	90	5	382
28	Osmanabad	604	92	6	298
29	Solapur	465	156	5	374
30	Satara	559	177	19	245
31	Ratnagiri	607	222	23	148
32	Sindhudurg	579	213	20	188
33	Kolhapur	616	257	16	111
34	Sangli	651	146	23	180
<b>Overall</b>		<b>528</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>234</b>

**Table (9.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/ salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	632	19	64	286
2	Dhule	741	34	2	224
3	Jalgaon	653	55	5	287
4	Buldana	656	62	1	281
5	Akola	579	116	4	301
6	Washim	637	55	5	303
7	Amravati	567	75	0	357
8	Wardha	627	93	47	234
9	Nagpur	589	87	13	311
10	Bhandara	764	62	32	142
11	Gondiya	656	78	33	233
12	Gadchiroli	552	35	19	395
13	Chandrapur	721	103	17	158
14	Yavatmal	742	19	29	211
15	Nanded	574	27	1	399
16	Hingoli	560	60	3	377
17	Parbhani	484	89	4	424
18	Jalna	610	31	29	330
19	Aurangabad	629	29	30	311
20	Nashik	523	41	24	411
21	Thane	352	311	18	319
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	-
23	Raigarh	410	204	70	315
24	Pune	572	100	87	241
25	Ahmadnagar	636	82	19	263
26	Bid	666	42	6	287
27	Latur	539	41	3	418
28	Osmanabad	621	75	6	297
29	Solapur	497	76	4	423
30	Satara	587	124	18	271
31	Ratnagiri	628	188	17	167
32	Sindhudurg	612	163	20	205
33	Kolhapur	656	219	18	107
34	Sangli	672	128	11	189
<b>Overall</b>		<b>604</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>291</b>

**Table (9.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/ salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	420	205	168	207
2	Dhule	416	296	60	228
3	Jalgaon	389	448	3	160
4	Buldana	202	100	7	691
5	Akola	443	339	15	202
6	Washim	416	119	-	465
7	Amravati	462	232	12	294
8	Wardha	410	511	-	78
9	Nagpur	344	436	29	191
10	Bhandara	367	309	212	112
11	Gondiya	401	277	-	322
12	Gadchiroli	452	286	-	262
13	Chandrapur	281	445	26	248
14	Yavatmal	439	215	193	154
15	Nanded	385	171	26	418
16	Hingoli	323	230	6	441
17	Parbhani	410	231	17	342
18	Jalna	108	347	48	498
19	Aurangabad	372	262	130	237
20	Nashik	343	262	95	299
21	Thane	360	558	49	33
22	Mumbai	401	532	25	41
23	Raigarh	310	617	14	60
24	Pune	440	369	84	107
25	Ahmadnagar	664	177	12	147
26	Bid	394	406	-	200
27	Latur	455	296	15	234
28	Osmanabad	473	219	3	305
29	Solapur	375	380	9	236
30	Satara	382	509	26	83
31	Ratnagiri	476	437	59	28
32	Sindhudurg	304	635	21	40
33	Kolhapur	492	378	9	121
34	Sangli	551	229	80	139
<b>Overall</b>		<b>396</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>134</b>

**Table (10): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	610	40	74	276
2	Dhule	683	80	12	225
3	Jalgaon	594	139	5	263
4	Buldana	608	64	2	326
5	Akola	527	183	8	282
6	Washim	610	61	4	324
7	Amravati	539	117	4	341
8	Wardha	583	175	37	205
9	Nagpur	451	281	22	246
10	Bhandara	709	95	55	141
11	Gondiya	633	100	28	239
12	Gadchiroli	544	54	17	384
13	Chandrapur	607	186	19	188
14	Yavatmal	699	43	49	209
15	Nanded	537	54	6	403
16	Hingoli	530	78	5	387
17	Parbhani	466	123	8	403
18	Jalna	563	64	30	342
19	Aurangabad	546	101	65	289
20	Nashik	462	117	49	373
21	Thane	357	491	41	111
22	Mumbai	403	529	26	43
23	Raigarh	383	335	51	232
24	Pune	495	257	85	164
25	Ahmadnagar	639	96	18	247
26	Bid	624	97	5	274
27	Latur	523	90	5	382
28	Osmanabad	605	89	6	300
29	Solapur	466	155	5	373
30	Satara	583	165	18	234
31	Ratnagiri	622	203	21	153
32	Sindhudurg	615	191	18	176
33	Kolhapur	618	254	16	112
34	Sangli	657	143	23	177
<b>Overall</b>		<b>531</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>235</b>



**Table (10.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/ salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	634	18	61	287
2	Dhule	741	33	2	224
3	Jalgaon	653	52	5	290
4	Buldana	650	60	1	288
5	Akola	560	110	4	325
6	Washim	640	52	5	302
7	Amravati	566	75	0	359
8	Wardha	625	92	47	236
9	Nagpur	584	86	13	318
10	Bhandara	762	61	31	145
11	Gondiya	668	74	31	227
12	Gadchiroli	552	34	19	395
13	Chandrapur	711	104	17	169
14	Yavatmal	736	18	29	217
15	Nanded	573	27	1	400
16	Hingoli	555	60	5	381
17	Parbhani	485	88	4	423
18	Jalna	617	31	28	324
19	Aurangabad	629	29	30	312
20	Nashik	523	41	24	411
21	Thane	352	311	18	319
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	-
23	Raigarh	418	199	69	315
24	Pune	571	99	87	243
25	Ahmadnagar	635	83	19	263
26	Bid	666	42	6	287
27	Latur	539	41	3	418
28	Osmanabad	621	73	6	299
29	Solapur	497	76	4	422
30	Satara	612	115	16	256
31	Ratnagiri	643	170	15	171
32	Sindhudurg	647	145	17	190
33	Kolhapur	657	215	18	110
34	Sangli	679	125	10	186
<b>Overall</b>		<b>605</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>291</b>

**Table (10.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above by broad activity according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers according to activity			
		self employed	wage/ salried employeee	contract worker	casual labour
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nandurbar	438	201	162	200
2	Dhule	416	296	60	228
3	Jalgaon	395	431	3	171
4	Buldana	202	100	7	691
5	Akola	460	329	15	196
6	Washim	418	118	-	464
7	Amravati	465	230	12	292
8	Wardha	410	511	-	78
9	Nagpur	346	433	30	191
10	Bhandara	364	313	210	114
11	Gondiya	399	276	5	320
12	Gadchiroli	452	286	-	262
13	Chandrapur	281	445	26	248
14	Yavatmal	448	209	187	156
15	Nanded	384	171	26	419
16	Hingoli	323	230	6	441
17	Parbhani	407	230	23	340
18	Jalna	108	347	48	498
19	Aurangabad	366	256	139	239
20	Nashik	343	262	95	299
21	Thane	359	558	50	33
22	Mumbai	403	529	26	43
23	Raigarh	310	617	14	60
24	Pune	440	369	83	107
25	Ahmadnagar	664	177	12	147
26	Bid	394	406	-	200
27	Latur	455	298	15	232
28	Osmanabad	473	219	3	305
29	Solapur	377	379	9	235
30	Satara	386	506	26	83
31	Ratnagiri	476	437	59	28
32	Sindhudurg	304	635	21	40
33	Kolhapur	493	377	9	121
34	Sangli	557	226	79	138
<b>Overall</b>		<b>398</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>134</b>

**Table (11): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Rural+Urban					
Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	4
1	Nandurbar	25.6	74.1	0.3	-
2	Dhule	56	41.3	0.2	2.5
3	Jalgaon	53.1	43.9	0.4	2.7
4	Buldana	28.7	69.5	0.6	1.2
5	Akola	53.2	41.2	0.9	4.7
6	Washim	32.9	65.3	0.4	1.4
7	Amravati	69.9	28.2	0.2	1.8
8	Wardha	57.6	41.7	0.5	0.3
9	Nagpur	72.6	23.1	0.2	4.1
10	Bhandara	55.1	41.7	0.3	2.9
11	Gondiya	61.5	34.4	0.2	3.9
12	Gadchiroli	13.7	85.7	-	0.6
13	Chandrapur	75.9	22.8	0.2	1.2
14	Yavatmal	35.4	63	0.3	1.3
15	Nanded	45.8	51.7	0.5	2
16	Hingoli	67.5	31.1	0.4	1.1
17	Parbhani	62.8	34.9	0.3	1.9
18	Jalna	52	45.3	-	2.8
19	Aurangabad	57.4	35.5	0.2	6.9
20	Nashik	46.1	52.1	-	1.7
21	Thane	86.3	11.7	0	1.9
22	Mumbai	93.3	4	0.3	2.5
23	Raigarh	63.9	30.1	0.4	5.6
24	Pune	75	23.5	0.3	1.2
25	Ahmadnagar	79.4	19.5	0.5	0.6
26	Bid	58.7	39.6	0.2	1.5
27	Latur	66.1	33.2	0.1	0.6
28	Osmanabad	39	59.2	0.8	0.9
29	Solapur	82.2	15.9	-	2
30	Satara	62	36.4	0.2	1.4
31	Ratnagiri	81.6	12.2	1.3	4.9
32	Sindhudurg	42.7	41.9	7.1	8.3
33	Kolhapur	91.3	7.3	0.1	1.3
34	Sangli	77.2	21.4	0.5	0.9
<b>Overall</b>		<b>66.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>

**Table (11.1): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Rural					
Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	4
1	Nandurbar	19.3	80.5	0.2	-
2	Dhule	47.5	51.1	0.3	1.1
3	Jalgaon	43.6	53.8	0.2	2.3
4	Buldana	29.3	68.7	0.6	1.4
5	Akola	39.6	55	1.4	4.1
6	Washim	32.2	66.6	0.3	1
7	Amravati	65.4	33	0.3	1.3
8	Wardha	51.1	48.2	0.6	0.1
9	Nagpur	59.7	38.5	0.2	1.6
10	Bhandara	50.9	46.5	0.3	2.3
11	Gondiya	59.5	36.9	0.1	3.4
12	Gadchiroli	10.7	88.8	-	0.5
13	Chandrapur	72.1	27.2	0.3	0.4
14	Yavatmal	28.4	70.6	0.2	0.8
15	Nanded	41.2	56.5	0.6	1.8
16	Hingoli	68.2	30.2	0.5	1.1
17	Parbhani	69	29.8	0.2	1
18	Jalna	42.9	53.8	-	3.3
19	Aurangabad	50.5	46	0.1	3.3
20	Nashik	25.1	73.1	-	1.8
21	Thane	65.4	31.5	0	3.1
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	-
23	Raigarh	52	39.2	0.6	8.1
24	Pune	68.5	29.2	0.6	1.7
25	Ahmadnagar	77.3	21.7	0.5	0.5
26	Bid	55.4	43.4	0.2	1
27	Latur	63.5	36.4	-	0.1
28	Osmanabad	35.1	63.2	0.9	0.7
29	Solapur	80.2	18.9	-	1
30	Satara	56.2	42.4	0.3	1.1
31	Ratnagiri	80.4	12.9	1.5	5.1
32	Sindhudurg	38.8	45	8	8.1
33	Kolhapur	90.3	8.4	0.2	1.1
34	Sangli	74.9	23.9	0.6	0.7
<b>Overall</b>		<b>55.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>

**Table (11.2): Percentage distribution of workers aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	worked for 12 months	worked 6-11 months	worked 1 to 5 months	did not get any work
1	2	3	4	5	4
1	Nandurbar	70.2	28.9	1	-
2	Dhule	87.3	5.1	-	7.6
3	Jalgaon	81.7	13.8	0.9	3.6
4	Buldana	23.6	76.4	-	-
5	Akola	79.1	15.1	-	5.8
6	Washim	36.4	59.6	0.7	3.4
7	Amravati	80.4	16.7	-	2.9
8	Wardha	82.2	17	-	0.8
9	Nagpur	81.4	12.5	0.2	5.9
10	Bhandara	77.6	16.2	0.6	5.7
11	Gondiya	72.7	20.4	0.4	6.5
12	Gadchiroli	48	50.7	-	1.3
13	Chandrapur	86.3	10.3	-	3.3
14	Yavatmal	71.3	23.8	1.1	3.8
15	Nanded	60.9	36.4	-	2.7
16	Hingoli	62.2	37.1	-	0.8
17	Parbhani	45.7	49.2	0.6	4.5
18	Jalna	100	-	-	-
19	Aurangabad	69.9	16.3	0.3	13.4
20	Nashik	78.4	20	-	1.6
21	Thane	94.2	4.3	0	1.5
22	Mumbai	93.3	4	0.3	2.5
23	Raigarh	86.3	13	-	0.7
24	Pune	79.6	19.5	0.1	0.9
25	Ahmadnagar	92.4	6.6	-	1
26	Bid	70	26.6	-	3.4
27	Latur	76.8	20.3	0.3	2.7
28	Osmanabad	68.3	29.6	-	2
29	Solapur	87.5	7.9	-	4.6
30	Satara	90.9	6.5	-	2.6
31	Ratnagiri	88	8.5	-	3.5
32	Sindhudurg	74.1	15.8	-	10.1
33	Kolhapur	94.3	3.9	-	1.7
34	Sangli	87.5	10.7	-	1.9
<b>Overall</b>		<b>84.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>State Overall</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	39	688	66	246
Urban	69	724	37	239
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>242</b>

<b>Nandurbar</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	3	524	-	476
Urban	14	504	157	339
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>418</b>

<b>Dhule</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	11	1000	-	-
Urban	37	578	125	297
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>161</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Jalgaon</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	26	535	287	178
Urban	44	606	201	192
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>184</b>

<b>Buldana</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	40	417	67	516
Urban	-	-	-	-
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>516</b>

<b>Akola</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	48	450	220	330
Urban	110	799	61	139
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>218</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Washim</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	66	684	50	266
Urban	90	395	113	493
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>313</b>

<b>Amravati</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	68	671	10	319
Urban	50	835	32	134
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>269</b>

<b>Wardha</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	76	717	3	280
Urban	230	605	9	386
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>340</b>



**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Nagpur</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	96	745	20	235
Urban	172	657	73	270
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>262</b>

<b>Bhandara</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	100	731	-	269
Urban	35	822	101	77
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>253</b>

<b>Gondiya</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	47	811	145	44
Urban	136	633	118	249
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>118</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Gadchiroli</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	14	1000	-	-
Urban	61	515	38	447
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>165</b>

<b>Chandrapur</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	88	764	38	198
Urban	181	495	28	478
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>347</b>

<b>Yavatmal</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	93	697	48	255
Urban	239	444	54	502
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>352</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Nanded</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	9	849	20	132
Urban	71	791	-	209
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>187</b>

<b>Hingoli</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	3	968	-	32
Urban	7	659	-	341
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125</b>

<b>Parbhani</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	20	637	-	363
Urban	11	520	453	27
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>301</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Jalna</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	28	554	207	239
Urban	-	-	-	-
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>239</b>

<b>Aurangabad</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	33	731	196	73
Urban	86	754	98	148
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>122</b>

<b>Nashik</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	13	607	107	286
Urban	35	756	17	227
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>245</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Thane</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	60	735	74	191
Urban	76	787	12	201
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>199</b>

<b>Mumbai</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	-	-	-	-
Urban	68	830	15	155
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>155</b>

<b>Raigarh</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	72	588	133	278
Urban	35	758	-	242
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>271</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Pune</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	28	677	48	275
Urban	25	671	23	306
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>293</b>

<b>Ahmadnagar</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	9	736	6	258
Urban	17	153	-	847
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>419</b>

<b>Bid</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	6	681	-	319
Urban	46	624	89	287
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>298</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Latur</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	22	689	-	311
Urban	58	680	-	320
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>315</b>

<b>Osmanabad</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	50	254	53	693
Urban	58	570	66	364
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>642</b>

<b>Solapur</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	19	887	30	84
Urban	31	710	-	290
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>175</b>

**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Satara</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	31	692	-	308
Urban	44	696	-	304
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>307</b>

<b>Ratnagiri</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	65	644	149	207
Urban	121	817	76	106
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>180</b>

<b>Sindhudurg</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	51	739	63	198
Urban	103	788	8	204
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>200</b>



**Table (12): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above by broad activity who received vocational training according to Usual Principal Status Approach**

<b>Kolhapur</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	46	830	58	112
Urban	51	681	32	287
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>166</b>

<b>Sangli</b>				
Sector	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons who received vocational training by broad activity		
		employed	un-employed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	59	842	17	140
Urban	106	804	22	174
<b>Rural + Urban</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>151</b>

**Table 13: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**State**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	608	3	389
2	Below Primary	690	4	306
3	Primary	733	5	262
4	Middle	670	10	319
5	Secondary	613	12	376
6	Higher secondary	542	20	438
7	Diploma/ certificate	429	80	490
8	Graduate	601	80	319
9	Post graduate & above	655	63	282
<b>Overall</b>		<b>630</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>357</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	331	3	666
2	Below Primary	390	3	607
3	Primary	433	4	563
4	Middle	435	6	560
5	Secondary	401	7	592
6	Higher secondary	400	14	587
7	Diploma/ certificate	550	18	432
8	Graduate	601	38	361
9	Post graduate & above	688	36	276
<b>Overall</b>		<b>455</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>530</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	551	3	446
2	Below Primary	612	4	384
3	Primary	644	4	352
4	Middle	578	9	414
5	Secondary	516	9	474
6	Higher secondary	468	17	515
7	Diploma/ certificate	512	38	450
8	Graduate	601	48	351
9	Post graduate & above	681	41	277
<b>Overall</b>		<b>553</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>433</b>

**Table 13.1: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Nandurbar**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	891	-	109
2	Below Primary	635	-	365
3	Primary	572	23	405
4	Middle	668	-	332
5	Secondary	740	-	260
6	Higher secondary	754	-	246
7	Diploma/ certificate	676	-	324
8	Graduate	753	-	247
9	Post graduate & above	920	80	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>743</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>255</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	231	-	769
2	Below Primary	-	-	-
3	Primary	525	-	475
4	Middle	451	31	518
5	Secondary	580	-	420
6	Higher secondary	560	-	440
7	Diploma/ certificate	776	-	224
8	Graduate	813	8	179
9	Post graduate & above	884	-	116
<b>Overall</b>		<b>644</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>350</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	872	-	128
2	Below Primary	635	-	365
3	Primary	565	19	415
4	Middle	639	4	357
5	Secondary	729	-	271
6	Higher secondary	738	-	262
7	Diploma/ certificate	770	-	230
8	Graduate	802	6	192
9	Post graduate & above	904	44	52
<b>Overall</b>		<b>730</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>268</b>

**Table 13.2: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Dhule**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	633	5	362
2	Below Primary	618	15	367
3	Primary	756	-	244
4	Middle	764	5	230
5	Secondary	579	5	415
6	Higher secondary	481	26	493
7	Diploma/ certificate	846	-	154
8	Graduate	668	29	303
9	Post graduate & above	-	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>648</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>344</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	313	-	687
2	Below Primary	666	46	288
3	Primary	410	-	590
4	Middle	354	-	646
5	Secondary	317	8	674
6	Higher secondary	338	18	643
7	Diploma/ certificate	327	93	580
8	Graduate	658	128	215
9	Post graduate & above	584	116	301
<b>Overall</b>		<b>408</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>559</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	598	4	398
2	Below Primary	621	17	361
3	Primary	672	-	328
4	Middle	642	4	354
5	Secondary	516	6	478
6	Higher secondary	428	23	549
7	Diploma/ certificate	462	69	470
8	Graduate	661	96	243
9	Post graduate & above	584	116	301
<b>Overall</b>		<b>586</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>400</b>

**Table 13.3: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Jalgaon**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	604	-	396
2	Below Primary	556	-	444
3	Primary	667	-	333
4	Middle	674	1	325
5	Secondary	560	6	433
6	Higher secondary	431	36	533
7	Diploma/ certificate	643	159	197
8	Graduate	361	281	359
9	Post graduate & above	882	44	74
<b>Overall</b>		<b>595</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>391</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	372	-	628
2	Below Primary	389	-	611
3	Primary	429	-	571
4	Middle	385	-	615
5	Secondary	368	12	620
6	Higher secondary	416	27	557
7	Diploma/ certificate	251	19	731
8	Graduate	515	58	427
9	Post graduate & above	726	78	196
<b>Overall</b>		<b>415</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>566</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	558	-	442
2	Below Primary	531	-	469
3	Primary	615	-	385
4	Middle	615	1	385
5	Secondary	496	8	496
6	Higher secondary	425	32	543
7	Diploma/ certificate	407	75	518
8	Graduate	463	133	404
9	Post graduate & above	760	71	169
<b>Overall</b>		<b>541</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>444</b>

**Table 13.4: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Buldana**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	521	2	476
2	Below Primary	762	-	238
3	Primary	751	2	247
4	Middle	639	9	352
5	Secondary	607	18	375
6	Higher secondary	639	16	345
7	Diploma/ certificate	277	-	723
8	Graduate	697	27	276
9	Post graduate & above	164	83	753
<b>Overall</b>		<b>624</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>364</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	-	-	1000
2	Below Primary	601	-	399
3	Primary	393	-	607
4	Middle	387	-	613
5	Secondary	461	-	539
6	Higher secondary	537	-	463
7	Diploma/ certificate	-	-	-
8	Graduate	485	-	515
9	Post graduate & above	-	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>498</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>502</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	519	2	479
2	Below Primary	750	-	250
3	Primary	731	2	267
4	Middle	632	9	359
5	Secondary	586	15	399
6	Higher secondary	614	12	374
7	Diploma/ certificate	277	-	723
8	Graduate	654	22	325
9	Post graduate & above	164	83	753
<b>Overall</b>		<b>609</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>380</b>

**Table 13.5: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Akola**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	553	-	447
2	Below Primary	713	-	287
3	Primary	720	-	280
4	Middle	569	2	429
5	Secondary	425	28	547
6	Higher secondary	433	37	530
7	Diploma/ certificate	376	297	327
8	Graduate	486	168	346
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>535</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>436</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	404	-	596
2	Below Primary	245	-	755
3	Primary	556	-	444
4	Middle	436	39	525
5	Secondary	324	6	670
6	Higher secondary	400	24	576
7	Diploma/ certificate	743	104	154
8	Graduate	620	58	322
9	Post graduate & above	511	184	305
<b>Overall</b>		<b>446</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>526</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	512	-	488
2	Below Primary	570	-	430
3	Primary	650	-	350
4	Middle	534	11	454
5	Secondary	391	21	588
6	Higher secondary	418	31	551
7	Diploma/ certificate	525	219	256
8	Graduate	569	100	331
9	Post graduate & above	617	144	239
<b>Overall</b>		<b>501</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>470</b>

**Table 13.6: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Washim**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	611	-	389
2	Below Primary	702	-	298
3	Primary	607	-	393
4	Middle	683	3	314
5	Secondary	444	-	556
6	Higher secondary	437	7	557
7	Diploma/ certificate	561	77	363
8	Graduate	793	73	134
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>583</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>412</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	450	-	550
2	Below Primary	765	-	235
3	Primary	494	26	481
4	Middle	591	19	390
5	Secondary	270	18	712
6	Higher secondary	446	20	534
7	Diploma/ certificate	756	150	94
8	Graduate	645	63	292
9	Post graduate & above	497	-	503
<b>Overall</b>		<b>491</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>491</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	591	-	409
2	Below Primary	712	-	288
3	Primary	590	4	406
4	Middle	671	5	324
5	Secondary	418	3	579
6	Higher secondary	439	10	551
7	Diploma/ certificate	591	88	321
8	Graduate	768	71	161
9	Post graduate & above	769	-	231
<b>Overall</b>		<b>568</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>425</b>



**Table 13.7: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Amravati**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	619	-	381
2	Below Primary	774	-	226
3	Primary	712	-	288
4	Middle	642	11	346
5	Secondary	603	7	390
6	Higher secondary	454	17	529
7	Diploma/ certificate	630	35	335
8	Graduate	494	51	455
9	Post graduate & above	726	193	80
<b>Overall</b>		<b>618</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>371</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	482	-	518
2	Below Primary	479	-	521
3	Primary	508	-	492
4	Middle	469	8	523
5	Secondary	451	-	549
6	Higher secondary	379	31	590
7	Diploma/ certificate	470	25	506
8	Graduate	451	63	485
9	Post graduate & above	580	15	405
<b>Overall</b>		<b>460</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>527</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	588	-	412
2	Below Primary	705	-	295
3	Primary	645	-	355
4	Middle	598	10	392
5	Secondary	543	4	453
6	Higher secondary	427	22	551
7	Diploma/ certificate	579	32	390
8	Graduate	470	58	472
9	Post graduate & above	620	64	316
<b>Overall</b>		<b>565</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>423</b>

**Table 13.8: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Wardha**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	503	-	497
2	Below Primary	925	-	75
3	Primary	893	-	107
4	Middle	825	4	171
5	Secondary	734	-	266
6	Higher secondary	707	15	278
7	Diploma/ certificate	437	9	554
8	Graduate	458	55	487
9	Post graduate & above	841	-	159
<b>Overall</b>		<b>738</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>256</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	273	-	727
2	Below Primary	156	-	844
3	Primary	676	-	324
4	Middle	450	-	550
5	Secondary	315	-	685
6	Higher secondary	428	2	570
7	Diploma/ certificate	561	51	388
8	Graduate	446	40	515
9	Post graduate & above	737	19	244
<b>Overall</b>		<b>431</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>559</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	478	-	522
2	Below Primary	811	-	189
3	Primary	864	-	136
4	Middle	740	3	257
5	Secondary	615	-	385
6	Higher secondary	587	10	404
7	Diploma/ certificate	492	28	480
8	Graduate	450	45	505
9	Post graduate & above	776	12	212
<b>Overall</b>		<b>646</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>347</b>

**Table 13.9: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Nagpur**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	648	-	352
2	Below Primary	950	-	50
3	Primary	841	11	147
4	Middle	761	-	239
5	Secondary	632	12	356
6	Higher secondary	477	39	484
7	Diploma/ certificate	601	126	273
8	Graduate	650	19	331
9	Post graduate & above	604	75	321
<b>Overall</b>		<b>696</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>293</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	315	13	672
2	Below Primary	575	7	418
3	Primary	489	1	510
4	Middle	508	13	479
5	Secondary	447	14	539
6	Higher secondary	414	26	560
7	Diploma/ certificate	465	47	488
8	Graduate	526	94	380
9	Post graduate & above	527	77	395
<b>Overall</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>499</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	511	5	484
2	Below Primary	817	2	181
3	Primary	646	6	348
4	Middle	617	7	375
5	Secondary	517	14	470
6	Higher secondary	430	29	541
7	Diploma/ certificate	477	53	470
8	Graduate	537	87	375
9	Post graduate & above	529	77	394
<b>Overall</b>		<b>546</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>428</b>

**Table 13.10: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Bhandara**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	701	-	299
2	Below Primary	804	-	196
3	Primary	859	-	141
4	Middle	758	9	233
5	Secondary	685	9	307
6	Higher secondary	740	6	253
7	Diploma/ certificate	600	279	121
8	Graduate	482	206	313
9	Post graduate & above	840	-	160
<b>Overall</b>		<b>729</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>254</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	356	-	644
2	Below Primary	508	-	492
3	Primary	559	-	441
4	Middle	490	-	510
5	Secondary	413	12	575
6	Higher secondary	322	6	671
7	Diploma/ certificate	273	182	545
8	Graduate	535	116	349
9	Post graduate & above	463	307	230
<b>Overall</b>		<b>421</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>551</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	652	-	348
2	Below Primary	794	-	206
3	Primary	820	-	180
4	Middle	707	7	286
5	Secondary	625	9	366
6	Higher secondary	614	6	380
7	Diploma/ certificate	585	275	140
8	Graduate	507	163	330
9	Post graduate & above	599	196	204
<b>Overall</b>		<b>664</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>317</b>

**Table 13.11: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Gondiya**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	543	-	457
2	Below Primary	797	-	203
3	Primary	618	-	382
4	Middle	713	-	287
5	Secondary	560	6	434
6	Higher secondary	454	27	519
7	Diploma/ certificate	154	846	-
8	Graduate	280	302	418
9	Post graduate & above	500	421	78
<b>Overall</b>		<b>593</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>386</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	687	-	313
2	Below Primary	636	-	364
3	Primary	497	-	503
4	Middle	636	18	346
5	Secondary	396	-	604
6	Higher secondary	388	87	525
7	Diploma/ certificate	459	72	469
8	Graduate	514	135	351
9	Post graduate & above	504	52	444
<b>Overall</b>		<b>494</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>465</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	557	-	443
2	Below Primary	790	-	210
3	Primary	597	-	403
4	Middle	702	2	295
5	Secondary	533	5	462
6	Higher secondary	441	39	521
7	Diploma/ certificate	366	308	326
8	Graduate	359	245	396
9	Post graduate & above	503	116	380
<b>Overall</b>		<b>577</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>399</b>

**Table 13.12: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Gadchiroli**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	875	1	124
2	Below Primary	826	-	174
3	Primary	930	-	70
4	Middle	773	18	209
5	Secondary	771	3	226
6	Higher secondary	825	-	175
7	Diploma/ certificate	678	-	322
8	Graduate	872	-	128
9	Post graduate & above	-	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>832</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>164</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	660	-	340
2	Below Primary	647	-	353
3	Primary	672	-	328
4	Middle	402	-	598
5	Secondary	421	-	579
6	Higher secondary	541	-	459
7	Diploma/ certificate	414	-	586
8	Graduate	642	56	301
9	Post graduate & above	717	49	234
<b>Overall</b>		<b>526</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>467</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	864	1	136
2	Below Primary	807	-	193
3	Primary	913	-	87
4	Middle	726	16	258
5	Secondary	724	3	273
6	Higher secondary	774	-	226
7	Diploma/ certificate	600	-	400
8	Graduate	762	27	211
9	Post graduate & above	717	49	234
<b>Overall</b>		<b>796</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>200</b>

**Table 13.13: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Chandrapur**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	676	-	324
2	Below Primary	980	-	20
3	Primary	911	-	89
4	Middle	783	-	217
5	Secondary	660	7	333
6	Higher secondary	656	1	343
7	Diploma/ certificate	441	50	509
8	Graduate	783	177	39
9	Post graduate & above	970	-	30
<b>Overall</b>		<b>742</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>253</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	447	-	553
2	Below Primary	613	5	382
3	Primary	573	-	427
4	Middle	554	3	443
5	Secondary	322	15	663
6	Higher secondary	293	3	704
7	Diploma/ certificate	611	84	305
8	Graduate	420	76	504
9	Post graduate & above	662	36	302
<b>Overall</b>		<b>439</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>546</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	641	-	359
2	Below Primary	840	2	158
3	Primary	814	-	186
4	Middle	713	1	286
5	Secondary	520	10	470
6	Higher secondary	485	2	513
7	Diploma/ certificate	581	78	342
8	Graduate	540	110	350
9	Post graduate & above	735	27	238
<b>Overall</b>		<b>635</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>357</b>

**Table 13.14: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Yavatmal**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	739	-	261
2	Below Primary	971	-	29
3	Primary	869	-	131
4	Middle	846	-	154
5	Secondary	708	4	289
6	Higher secondary	525	15	461
7	Diploma/ certificate	467	209	324
8	Graduate	634	72	293
9	Post graduate & above	828	-	172
<b>Overall</b>		<b>752</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>240</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	304	-	696
2	Below Primary	351	88	562
3	Primary	541	6	454
4	Middle	497	-	503
5	Secondary	286	11	703
6	Higher secondary	412	22	566
7	Diploma/ certificate	438	13	549
8	Graduate	536	109	355
9	Post graduate & above	664	22	314
<b>Overall</b>		<b>431</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>547</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	692	-	308
2	Below Primary	888	12	100
3	Primary	831	1	168
4	Middle	768	-	232
5	Secondary	621	5	374
6	Higher secondary	495	17	489
7	Diploma/ certificate	456	134	409
8	Graduate	580	93	328
9	Post graduate & above	750	10	240
<b>Overall</b>		<b>688</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>302</b>



**Table 13.15: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Nanded**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	583	3	414
2	Below Primary	731	-	269
3	Primary	663	0	336
4	Middle	684	12	304
5	Secondary	654	7	340
6	Higher secondary	692	22	286
7	Diploma/ certificate	427	-	573
8	Graduate	558	285	158
9	Post graduate & above	739	56	205
<b>Overall</b>		<b>650</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>335</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	321	-	679
2	Below Primary	294	-	706
3	Primary	406	-	594
4	Middle	505	-	495
5	Secondary	480	-	520
6	Higher secondary	512	5	483
7	Diploma/ certificate	1000	-	-
8	Graduate	678	161	161
9	Post graduate & above	568	185	247
<b>Overall</b>		<b>482</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>504</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	561	2	437
2	Below Primary	680	-	320
3	Primary	620	0	380
4	Middle	634	9	357
5	Secondary	593	4	403
6	Higher secondary	624	15	361
7	Diploma/ certificate	452	-	548
8	Graduate	611	230	159
9	Post graduate & above	674	105	221
<b>Overall</b>		<b>609</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>377</b>

**Table 13.16: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Hingoli**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	752	-	248
2	Below Primary	865	-	135
3	Primary	888	-	112
4	Middle	672	6	322
5	Secondary	620	16	364
6	Higher secondary	529	7	465
7	Diploma/ certificate	394	313	293
8	Graduate	672	-	328
9	Post graduate & above	868	-	132
<b>Overall</b>		<b>716</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>272</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	603	-	397
2	Below Primary	562	-	438
3	Primary	666	-	334
4	Middle	586	15	399
5	Secondary	441	-	559
6	Higher secondary	412	14	574
7	Diploma/ certificate	541	-	459
8	Graduate	473	-	527
9	Post graduate & above	904	-	96
<b>Overall</b>		<b>546</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>450</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	728	-	272
2	Below Primary	841	-	159
3	Primary	866	-	134
4	Middle	659	7	334
5	Secondary	595	13	391
6	Higher secondary	508	8	484
7	Diploma/ certificate	407	286	307
8	Graduate	626	-	374
9	Post graduate & above	872	-	128
<b>Overall</b>		<b>692</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>297</b>

**Table 13.17: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Parbhani**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	555	-	445
2	Below Primary	651	-	349
3	Primary	477	-	523
4	Middle	591	4	405
5	Secondary	628	2	369
6	Higher secondary	424	34	541
7	Diploma/ certificate	307	71	622
8	Graduate	798	-	202
9	Post graduate & above	-	-	1000
<b>Overall</b>		<b>569</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>424</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	452	-	548
2	Below Primary	613	-	387
3	Primary	544	-	456
4	Middle	458	-	542
5	Secondary	409	-	591
6	Higher secondary	317	24	659
7	Diploma/ certificate	422	53	525
8	Graduate	594	88	318
9	Post graduate & above	530	164	306
<b>Overall</b>		<b>446</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>531</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	530	-	470
2	Below Primary	643	-	357
3	Primary	493	-	507
4	Middle	562	3	435
5	Secondary	574	2	424
6	Higher secondary	390	31	579
7	Diploma/ certificate	385	59	556
8	Graduate	669	56	275
9	Post graduate & above	517	160	323
<b>Overall</b>		<b>533</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>455</b>

**Table 13.18: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Jalna**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	723	-	277
2	Below Primary	823	-	177
3	Primary	848	3	149
4	Middle	788	21	191
5	Secondary	698	6	296
6	Higher secondary	631	23	345
7	Diploma/ certificate	231	227	542
8	Graduate	605	232	163
9	Post graduate & above	572	428	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>745</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>238</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	314	-	686
2	Below Primary	1000	-	-
3	Primary	309	-	691
4	Middle	279	-	721
5	Secondary	123	-	877
6	Higher secondary	317	-	683
7	Diploma/ certificate	222	-	778
8	Graduate	720	-	280
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>366</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>634</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	714	-	286
2	Below Primary	825	-	175
3	Primary	763	2	235
4	Middle	624	15	361
5	Secondary	642	5	352
6	Higher secondary	514	15	472
7	Diploma/ certificate	225	73	702
8	Graduate	674	93	233
9	Post graduate & above	634	366	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>670</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>316</b>

**Table 13.19: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Aurangabad**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	726	17	257
2	Below Primary	749	-	251
3	Primary	694	23	283
4	Middle	847	15	139
5	Secondary	705	21	274
6	Higher secondary	599	35	366
7	Diploma/ certificate	-	483	517
8	Graduate	553	355	91
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>698</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>269</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	219	14	767
2	Below Primary	466	50	484
3	Primary	376	20	604
4	Middle	384	13	603
5	Secondary	489	49	462
6	Higher secondary	454	79	467
7	Diploma/ certificate	594	63	343
8	Graduate	513	264	223
9	Post graduate & above	702	141	157
<b>Overall</b>		<b>447</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>481</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	605	16	379
2	Below Primary	605	26	370
3	Primary	536	22	442
4	Middle	658	14	328
5	Secondary	618	32	350
6	Higher secondary	548	50	402
7	Diploma/ certificate	535	105	360
8	Graduate	524	288	189
9	Post graduate & above	741	123	136
<b>Overall</b>		<b>593</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>357</b>

**Table 13.20: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Nashik**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	625	-	375
2	Below Primary	704	-	296
3	Primary	765	-	235
4	Middle	634	9	357
5	Secondary	619	11	371
6	Higher secondary	546	38	417
7	Diploma/ certificate	248	57	694
8	Graduate	763	40	197
9	Post graduate & above	730	100	170
<b>Overall</b>		<b>645</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>345</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	297	-	703
2	Below Primary	365	-	635
3	Primary	433	-	567
4	Middle	424	2	574
5	Secondary	381	1	618
6	Higher secondary	364	-	636
7	Diploma/ certificate	511	7	482
8	Graduate	524	34	441
9	Post graduate & above	538	15	447
<b>Overall</b>		<b>417</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>577</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	578	-	422
2	Below Primary	608	-	392
3	Primary	658	-	342
4	Middle	534	6	461
5	Secondary	496	6	499
6	Higher secondary	446	17	537
7	Diploma/ certificate	428	23	549
8	Graduate	590	36	374
9	Post graduate & above	558	24	418
<b>Overall</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>448</b>

**Table 13.21: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Thane**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	459	-	541
2	Below Primary	596	-	404
3	Primary	565	3	432
4	Middle	511	28	461
5	Secondary	539	30	431
6	Higher secondary	489	33	478
7	Diploma/ certificate	373	56	571
8	Graduate	353	94	553
9	Post graduate & above	704	-	296
<b>Overall</b>		<b>506</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>478</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	256	1	743
2	Below Primary	375	-	625
3	Primary	430	8	562
4	Middle	392	7	601
5	Secondary	359	7	633
6	Higher secondary	402	4	595
7	Diploma/ certificate	465	10	525
8	Graduate	576	13	411
9	Post graduate & above	714	-	286
<b>Overall</b>		<b>429</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>564</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	381	0	619
2	Below Primary	475	-	525
3	Primary	495	6	500
4	Middle	423	12	565
5	Secondary	397	12	591
6	Higher secondary	411	7	582
7	Diploma/ certificate	454	15	531
8	Graduate	568	15	416
9	Post graduate & above	714	-	286
<b>Overall</b>		<b>447</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>543</b>

**Table 13.22: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Mumbai**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	-	-	-
2	Below Primary	-	-	-
3	Primary	-	-	-
4	Middle	-	-	-
5	Secondary	-	-	-
6	Higher secondary	-	-	-
7	Diploma/ certificate	-	-	-
8	Graduate	-	-	-
9	Post graduate & above	-	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	252	1	748
2	Below Primary	360	-	640
3	Primary	364	3	633
4	Middle	398	6	596
5	Secondary	377	6	617
6	Higher secondary	378	12	610
7	Diploma/ certificate	580	9	411
8	Graduate	620	35	345
9	Post graduate & above	775	15	210
<b>Overall</b>		<b>450</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>537</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	252	1	748
2	Below Primary	360	-	640
3	Primary	364	3	633
4	Middle	398	6	596
5	Secondary	377	6	617
6	Higher secondary	378	12	610
7	Diploma/ certificate	580	9	411
8	Graduate	620	35	345
9	Post graduate & above	775	15	210
<b>Overall</b>		<b>450</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>537</b>



**Table 13.23: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Raigarh**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	459	34	507
2	Below Primary	368	38	594
3	Primary	496	57	446
4	Middle	438	60	502
5	Secondary	492	49	459
6	Higher secondary	355	122	523
7	Diploma/ certificate	214	99	686
8	Graduate	440	126	434
9	Post graduate & above	551	134	315
<b>Overall</b>		<b>440</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>496</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	243	-	757
2	Below Primary	376	-	624
3	Primary	190	-	810
4	Middle	456	-	544
5	Secondary	347	-	653
6	Higher secondary	382	1	617
7	Diploma/ certificate	282	-	718
8	Graduate	564	11	425
9	Post graduate & above	687	13	299
<b>Overall</b>		<b>407</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>590</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	417	27	556
2	Below Primary	369	31	599
3	Primary	431	45	524
4	Middle	442	46	512
5	Secondary	438	31	531
6	Higher secondary	367	66	566
7	Diploma/ certificate	250	47	703
8	Graduate	520	52	428
9	Post graduate & above	626	68	306
<b>Overall</b>		<b>428</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>529</b>

**Table 13.24: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Pune**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	535	7	458
2	Below Primary	587	1	412
3	Primary	602	4	393
4	Middle	541	15	444
5	Secondary	614	15	370
6	Higher secondary	489	16	495
7	Diploma/ certificate	429	10	561
8	Graduate	574	38	389
9	Post graduate & above	619	76	305
<b>Overall</b>		<b>561</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>425</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	332	2	666
2	Below Primary	296	-	704
3	Primary	464	4	531
4	Middle	441	2	557
5	Secondary	457	2	541
6	Higher secondary	414	7	579
7	Diploma/ certificate	700	0	300
8	Graduate	703	10	287
9	Post graduate & above	631	26	342
<b>Overall</b>		<b>512</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>483</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	477	5	518
2	Below Primary	424	0	575
3	Primary	549	4	447
4	Middle	493	9	498
5	Secondary	523	8	470
6	Higher secondary	441	10	549
7	Diploma/ certificate	671	1	327
8	Graduate	688	13	299
9	Post graduate & above	630	32	338
<b>Overall</b>		<b>532</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>460</b>

**Table 13.25: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Ahmadnagar**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	532	7	461
2	Below Primary	646	1	353
3	Primary	711	1	288
4	Middle	655	3	343
5	Secondary	583	1	415
6	Higher secondary	459	9	533
7	Diploma/ certificate	398	26	577
8	Graduate	595	74	331
9	Post graduate & above	716	44	240
<b>Overall</b>		<b>598</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>396</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	154	-	846
2	Below Primary	369	-	631
3	Primary	418	-	582
4	Middle	538	9	453
5	Secondary	474	-	526
6	Higher secondary	518	-	482
7	Diploma/ certificate	417	-	583
8	Graduate	658	26	316
9	Post graduate & above	937	38	25
<b>Overall</b>		<b>482</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>513</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	500	6	494
2	Below Primary	630	1	369
3	Primary	674	1	325
4	Middle	634	4	362
5	Secondary	560	1	439
6	Higher secondary	472	7	521
7	Diploma/ certificate	404	17	579
8	Graduate	619	55	325
9	Post graduate & above	790	42	167
<b>Overall</b>		<b>578</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>416</b>

**Table 13.26: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Bid**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	702	5	294
2	Below Primary	873	7	120
3	Primary	889	2	109
4	Middle	833	2	164
5	Secondary	649	1	349
6	Higher secondary	554	5	441
7	Diploma/ certificate	554	38	408
8	Graduate	540	47	414
9	Post graduate & above	366	-	634
<b>Overall</b>		<b>699</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>296</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	397	7	596
2	Below Primary	-	-	1000
3	Primary	354	-	646
4	Middle	435	-	565
5	Secondary	446	-	554
6	Higher secondary	417	3	579
7	Diploma/ certificate	395	152	453
8	Graduate	667	42	291
9	Post graduate & above	813	64	123
<b>Overall</b>		<b>477</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>506</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	649	5	346
2	Below Primary	870	7	123
3	Primary	782	2	217
4	Middle	763	2	236
5	Secondary	614	1	385
6	Higher secondary	527	5	468
7	Diploma/ certificate	469	99	432
8	Graduate	601	44	355
9	Post graduate & above	756	56	188
<b>Overall</b>		<b>653</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>340</b>

**Table 13.27: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Latur**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	732	-	268
2	Below Primary	595	-	405
3	Primary	824	-	176
4	Middle	799	-	201
5	Secondary	673	-	327
6	Higher secondary	668	1	331
7	Diploma/ certificate	507	-	493
8	Graduate	612	5	384
9	Post graduate & above	711	56	233
<b>Overall</b>		<b>711</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>288</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	420	-	580
2	Below Primary	366	-	634
3	Primary	543	-	457
4	Middle	497	17	486
5	Secondary	337	-	663
6	Higher secondary	593	-	407
7	Diploma/ certificate	523	43	434
8	Graduate	648	76	276
9	Post graduate & above	588	34	378
<b>Overall</b>		<b>497</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>488</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	693	-	307
2	Below Primary	569	-	431
3	Primary	720	-	280
4	Middle	723	4	273
5	Secondary	600	-	400
6	Higher secondary	644	1	355
7	Diploma/ certificate	514	18	468
8	Graduate	632	45	323
9	Post graduate & above	644	44	312
<b>Overall</b>		<b>657</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>339</b>

**Table 13.28: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Osmanabad**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	752	-	248
2	Below Primary	794	-	206
3	Primary	827	-	173
4	Middle	704	-	296
5	Secondary	647	1	352
6	Higher secondary	315	12	673
7	Diploma/ certificate	557	166	277
8	Graduate	615	67	318
9	Post graduate & above	408	59	532
<b>Overall</b>		<b>655</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>331</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	386	-	614
2	Below Primary	553	-	447
3	Primary	632	-	368
4	Middle	660	-	340
5	Secondary	474	3	523
6	Higher secondary	335	18	647
7	Diploma/ certificate	507	66	427
8	Graduate	605	14	381
9	Post graduate & above	671	77	253
<b>Overall</b>		<b>528</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>461</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	696	-	304
2	Below Primary	744	-	256
3	Primary	805	-	195
4	Middle	699	-	301
5	Secondary	625	1	374
6	Higher secondary	317	13	671
7	Diploma/ certificate	546	144	310
8	Graduate	613	57	330
9	Post graduate & above	479	64	457
<b>Overall</b>		<b>638</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>349</b>

**Table 13.29: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Solapur**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	702	-	298
2	Below Primary	735	-	265
3	Primary	768	-	232
4	Middle	686	-	314
5	Secondary	609	6	385
6	Higher secondary	498	11	491
7	Diploma/ certificate	155	71	775
8	Graduate	514	37	449
9	Post graduate & above	663	16	321
<b>Overall</b>		<b>633</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>361</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	461	17	522
2	Below Primary	470	-	530
3	Primary	478	-	522
4	Middle	515	3	481
5	Secondary	498	4	498
6	Higher secondary	332	79	590
7	Diploma/ certificate	530	-	470
8	Graduate	463	26	511
9	Post graduate & above	614	93	293
<b>Overall</b>		<b>469</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>509</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	634	5	362
2	Below Primary	658	-	342
3	Primary	705	-	295
4	Middle	637	1	362
5	Secondary	573	5	422
6	Higher secondary	447	32	522
7	Diploma/ certificate	345	35	620
8	Graduate	485	31	484
9	Post graduate & above	635	60	305
<b>Overall</b>		<b>580</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>409</b>

**Table 13.30: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Satara**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	477	-	523
2	Below Primary	464	-	536
3	Primary	737	4	259
4	Middle	714	5	281
5	Secondary	549	-	451
6	Higher secondary	509	7	484
7	Diploma/ certificate	397	51	552
8	Graduate	599	81	320
9	Post graduate & above	519	42	440
<b>Overall</b>		<b>590</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>402</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	338	-	662
2	Below Primary	227	-	773
3	Primary	438	31	531
4	Middle	434	-	566
5	Secondary	416	-	584
6	Higher secondary	395	14	591
7	Diploma/ certificate	198	-	802
8	Graduate	520	27	453
9	Post graduate & above	674	-	326
<b>Overall</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>552</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	468	-	532
2	Below Primary	448	-	552
3	Primary	697	8	296
4	Middle	679	5	316
5	Secondary	523	-	477
6	Higher secondary	486	9	506
7	Diploma/ certificate	340	36	623
8	Graduate	564	57	379
9	Post graduate & above	592	22	386
<b>Overall</b>		<b>563</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>428</b>



**Table 13.31: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Ratnagiri**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	344	31	626
2	Below Primary	493	31	476
3	Primary	615	3	382
4	Middle	623	54	323
5	Secondary	524	74	402
6	Higher secondary	571	62	367
7	Diploma/ certificate	572	16	413
8	Graduate	757	82	161
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>533</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>423</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	244	-	756
2	Below Primary	107	-	893
3	Primary	455	-	545
4	Middle	357	18	625
5	Secondary	404	8	588
6	Higher secondary	408	18	574
7	Diploma/ certificate	721	-	279
8	Graduate	612	35	353
9	Post graduate & above	807	20	173
<b>Overall</b>		<b>435</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>550</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	339	29	632
2	Below Primary	467	29	504
3	Primary	607	3	390
4	Middle	599	51	350
5	Secondary	500	61	440
6	Higher secondary	518	48	434
7	Diploma/ certificate	621	10	368
8	Graduate	671	54	275
9	Post graduate & above	870	14	117
<b>Overall</b>		<b>517</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>443</b>

**Table 13.32: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Sindhudurg**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	177	-	823
2	Below Primary	428	19	553
3	Primary	485	43	473
4	Middle	472	199	328
5	Secondary	405	167	428
6	Higher secondary	480	75	445
7	Diploma/ certificate	268	-	732
8	Graduate	805	68	127
9	Post graduate & above	1000	-	-
<b>Overall</b>		<b>463</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>451</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	148	-	852
2	Below Primary	41	-	959
3	Primary	130	-	870
4	Middle	329	-	671
5	Secondary	346	35	619
6	Higher secondary	374	48	578
7	Diploma/ certificate	350	-	650
8	Graduate	540	84	376
9	Post graduate & above	695	81	224
<b>Overall</b>		<b>398</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>557</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	175	-	825
2	Below Primary	421	19	560
3	Primary	477	42	481
4	Middle	457	178	365
5	Secondary	396	147	457
6	Higher secondary	463	71	467
7	Diploma/ certificate	289	-	711
8	Graduate	715	73	212
9	Post graduate & above	899	27	75
<b>Overall</b>		<b>456</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>463</b>

**Table 13.33: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Kolhapur**

Rural

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	500	-	500
2	Below Primary	645	-	355
3	Primary	690	9	301
4	Middle	589	4	406
5	Secondary	564	2	435
6	Higher secondary	505	3	492
7	Diploma/ certificate	570	40	390
8	Graduate	677	24	298
9	Post graduate & above	556	136	308
<b>Overall</b>		<b>573</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>420</b>

Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	387	-	613
2	Below Primary	135	-	865
3	Primary	241	-	759
4	Middle	407	6	587
5	Secondary	414	-	586
6	Higher secondary	355	2	642
7	Diploma/ certificate	519	-	481
8	Graduate	624	38	339
9	Post graduate & above	814	5	181
<b>Overall</b>		<b>454</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>537</b>

Rural + Urban

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	486	-	514
2	Below Primary	540	-	460
3	Primary	613	7	380
4	Middle	545	5	450
5	Secondary	526	1	473
6	Higher secondary	454	3	544
7	Diploma/ certificate	546	21	433
8	Graduate	651	31	318
9	Post graduate & above	707	59	234
<b>Overall</b>		<b>539</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>453</b>

**Table 13.34: Per 1000 distribution for persons aged 15 years & above by main activity & educational classification according to Usual Principal Status (ps) approach**

**Sangli**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	532	-	468
2	Below Primary	560	-	440
3	Primary	801	16	183
4	Middle	637	-	363
5	Secondary	596	-	404
6	Higher secondary	519	20	461
7	Diploma/ certificate	428	26	546
8	Graduate	664	18	318
9	Post graduate & above	707	54	239
<b>Overall</b>		<b>615</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>375</b>

**Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	278	-	722
2	Below Primary	511	-	489
3	Primary	567	-	433
4	Middle	511	-	489
5	Secondary	504	-	496
6	Higher secondary	475	8	516
7	Diploma/ certificate	525	96	379
8	Graduate	625	26	349
9	Post graduate & above	689	51	260
<b>Overall</b>		<b>512</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>477</b>

**Rural + Urban**

Sl. No.	Education classification	Employed	Unemployed	not in labour force
1	2	3	4	5
1	Not literate	498	-	502
2	Below Primary	555	-	445
3	Primary	763	14	223
4	Middle	609	-	391
5	Secondary	577	-	423
6	Higher secondary	510	17	472
7	Diploma/ certificate	457	46	497
8	Graduate	651	20	328
9	Post graduate & above	700	53	247
<b>Overall</b>		<b>594</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>396</b>

**Table (14): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level**

**Rural+Urban**

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Formal</b>				
1	01	7	850	150
2	02	1	954	46
3	03	0	950	50
4	04	3	945	55
5	05	0	891	109
6	06	1	745	255
7	07	3	980	20
8	08	2	850	150
9	09	4	860	140
10	10	3	991	9
11	11	1	864	136
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	1	898	102
15	15	2	933	67
16	99	7	935	65
<b>All</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Informal</b>				
1	01	1	727	213
2	02	1	993	6
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	3	979	17
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	1	1000	-
7	07	0	969	27
8	08	0	988	10
9	09	0	903	87
10	10	4	1000	-
11	11	1	987	11
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	948	52
14	14	0	941	56
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	4	974	21
<b>All</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>22</b>

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

**Table (14.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Formal</b>				
1	01	4	693	307
2	02	1	940	60
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	3	952	48
5	05	0	443	557
6	06	1	677	323
7	07	1	962	38
8	08	2	834	166
9	09	2	729	271
10	10	2	994	6
11	11	1	816	184
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	1	933	67
15	15	1	904	96
16	99	6	894	106
<b>All</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Informal</b>				
1	01	1	638	362
2	02	1	990	10
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	2	955	45
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	1	1000	-
7	07	0	1000	-
8	08	0	1000	-
9	09	0	907	93
10	10	3	1000	-
11	11	1	1000	-
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	0	929	71
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	4	958	42
<b>All</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>36</b>

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

**Table (14.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above received/receiving vocational training in different fields and main activity pursued at State level**

**Urban**

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	employed	unemployed
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Formal</b>				
1	01	11	896	104
2	02	2	957	43
3	03	0	923	77
4	04	3	933	67
5	05	1	936	64
6	06	0	879	121
7	07	4	987	13
8	08	2	865	135
9	09	6	895	105
10	10	4	989	11
11	11	2	891	109
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	1000	-
14	14	1	855	145
15	15	2	953	47
16	99	9	971	29
<b>All</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Informal</b>				
1	01	1	818	182
2	02	0	1000	-
3	03	0	1000	-
4	04	4	996	4
5	05	0	1000	-
6	06	0	1000	-
7	07	0	954	46
8	08	0	988	12
9	09	1	898	102
10	10	5	1000	-
11	11	1	963	37
12	12	0	1000	-
13	13	0	913	87
14	14	0	1000	-
15	15	1	1000	-
16	99	4	988	12
<b>All</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: m-male;f-female;p-person

**Table (15): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district**

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nandurbar	5	947	-	-	53
2	Dhule	18	639	361	-	-
3	Jalgaon	32	442	419	100	39
4	Buldana	35	462	391	54	93
5	Akola	72	331	632	28	10
6	Washim	70	712	209	11	68
7	Amravati	62	692	259	15	34
8	Wardha	122	455	512	1	32
9	Nagpur	146	393	445	63	100
10	Bhandara	86	683	277	-	41
11	Gondiya	62	421	436	-	142
12	Gadchiroli	20	607	378	15	-
13	Chandrapur	121	420	509	19	52
14	Yavatmal	122	594	123	151	132
15	Nanded	24	665	189	10	136
16	Hingoli	3	954	46	-	-
17	Parbhani	18	316	684	-	-
18	Jalna	23	743	257	-	-
19	Aurangabad	55	440	374	109	76
20	Nashik	22	188	671	90	51
21	Thane	72	391	574	20	15
22	Mumbai	68	404	515	53	28
23	Raigarh	59	142	579	133	146
24	Pune	26	407	483	86	25
25	Ahmadnagar	11	180	272	311	236
26	Bid	15	353	647	-	-
27	Latur	31	655	306	39	-
28	Osmanabad	51	397	523	27	53
29	Solapur	23	511	446	-	43
30	Satara	33	343	337	55	265
31	Ratnagiri	74	455	430	108	8
32	Sindhudurg	57	507	386	48	58
33	Kolhapur	47	397	498	103	2
34	Sangli	68	517	287	53	142
<b>Overall</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>



**Table (15.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district**

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nandurbar	3	909	-	-	91
2	Dhule	11	825	175	-	-
3	Jalgaon	26	508	257	183	52
4	Buldana	40	462	391	54	93
5	Akola	48	780	162	24	34
6	Washim	66	752	201	13	34
7	Amravati	68	679	293	-	28
8	Wardha	76	603	388	2	7
9	Nagpur	96	616	229	69	86
10	Bhandara	100	727	228	-	45
11	Gondiya	47	450	455	-	96
12	Gadchiroli	14	561	420	19	-
13	Chandrapur	88	588	304	33	75
14	Yavatmal	93	660	48	113	178
15	Nanded	9	571	153	8	268
16	Hingoli	3	941	59	-	-
17	Parbhani	20	257	743	-	-
18	Jalna	28	743	257	-	-
19	Aurangabad	33	463	353	119	65
20	Nashik	13	189	573	161	77
21	Thane	60	464	478	35	23
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	-	-
23	Raigarh	72	128	502	177	193
24	Pune	28	583	209	150	59
25	Ahmadnagar	9	194	215	335	255
26	Bid	6	166	834	-	-
27	Latur	22	673	253	74	-
28	Osmanabad	50	374	589	38	-
29	Solapur	19	604	344	-	52
30	Satara	31	329	289	72	310
31	Ratnagiri	65	409	446	135	11
32	Sindhudurg	51	546	324	54	76
33	Kolhapur	46	302	555	141	2
34	Sangli	59	509	293	20	178
<b>Overall</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>82</b>

**Table (15.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years & above who received/receiving vocational training pursuing different activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach for each district**

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nandurbar	14	1000	-	-	-
2	Dhule	37	366	634	-	-
3	Jalgaon	44	361	617	-	23
4	Buldana	-	-	-	-	-
5	Akola	110	152	819	29	-
6	Washim	90	449	263	-	288
7	Amravati	50	722	184	48	46
8	Wardha	230	320	625	-	55
9	Nagpur	172	319	516	61	104
10	Bhandara	35	268	732	-	-
11	Gondiya	136	357	394	-	249
12	Gadchiroli	61	763	237	-	-
13	Chandrapur	181	191	788	-	22
14	Yavatmal	239	433	305	243	19
15	Nanded	71	704	203	10	83
16	Hingoli	7	1000	-	-	-
17	Parbhani	11	634	366	-	-
18	Jalna	-	-	-	-	-
19	Aurangabad	86	429	385	104	82
20	Nashik	35	187	707	64	42
21	Thane	76	374	596	17	13
22	Mumbai	68	404	515	53	28
23	Raigarh	35	185	810	-	5
24	Pune	25	278	683	39	-
25	Ahmadnagar	17	-	1000	-	-
26	Bid	46	461	539	-	-
27	Latur	58	635	365	-	-
28	Osmanabad	58	453	365	-	182
29	Solapur	31	363	608	-	29
30	Satara	44	389	493	-	118
31	Ratnagiri	121	555	395	50	-
32	Sindhudurg	103	374	597	29	-
33	Kolhapur	51	657	343	-	-
34	Sangli	106	536	275	127	63
<b>Overall</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>

**Table (16): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level**

**Rural+Urban**

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Formal</b>						
1	01	7	187	729	60	-
2	02	1	336	574	43	-
3	03	0	454	178	-	-
4	04	3	757	122	20	-
5	05	0	178	822	-	-
6	06	1	459	396	37	-
7	07	3	451	510	39	-
8	08	2	112	854	34	-
9	09	4	254	602	111	-
10	10	3	505	407	37	-
11	11	1	768	203	11	-
12	12	0	462	361	177	-
13	13	0	741	185	74	-
14	14	1	233	626	93	48
15	15	2	269	624	64	-
16	99	7	288	610	52	50
<b>All</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Informal</b>						
1	01	1	336	431	155	-
2	02	1	497	283	165	-
3	03	0	798	130	-	-
4	04	3	693	184	34	89
5	05	0	372	402	226	-
6	06	1	808	104	-	-
7	07	0	478	182	147	-
8	08	0	253	747	-	-
9	09	0	251	683	66	-
10	10	4	561	304	64	-
11	11	1	889	60	44	-
12	12	0	-	429	351	-
13	13	0	664	45	63	-
14	14	0	118	600	90	-
15	15	1	362	468	19	-
16	99	4	608	246	39	-
<b>All</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>86</b>

**Table (16.1): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level**

**Rural**

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Formal</b>						
1	01	4	297	519	146	-
2	02	1	234	547	12	-
3	03	0	-	-	-	-
4	04	3	773	47	31	-
5	05	0	-	1000	-	-
6	06	1	575	215	31	-
7	07	1	570	383	47	-
8	08	2	177	779	44	-
9	09	2	520	350	108	-
10	10	2	489	423	42	-
11	11	1	861	87	21	-
12	12	0	-	1000	-	-
13	13	0	726	209	65	-
14	14	1	341	519	93	-
15	15	1	432	427	111	-
16	99	6	343	463	89	105
<b>All</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Informal</b>						
1	01	1	264	364	247	-
2	02	1	426	316	230	-
3	03	0	893	60	-	-
4	04	2	745	140	63	51
5	05	0	1000	-	-	-
6	06	1	820	84	-	-
7	07	0	425	47	-	-
8	08	0	-	1000	-	-
9	09	0	35	963	2	-
10	10	3	603	226	63	-
11	11	1	892	40	68	-
12	12	0	-	-	118	-
13	13	0	853	-	147	-
14	14	0	56	625	110	-
15	15	1	427	480	42	-
16	99	4	662	159	31	-
<b>All</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>96</b>

**Table (16.2): Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who received/receiving vocational training in different fields and pursuing different economic activities based on Usual Principal Status (ps) approach at State level**

**Urban**

Sl. No.	field of training (code)	per 1000 distribution of persons received/receiving vocational training	per 1000 distribution of persons pursuing different activities who received/receiving vocational training			
			self employed	wage/salaried employee	contract worker	casual worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**Formal**

1	01	11	162	776	41	-
2	02	2	359	580	50	-
3	03	0	718	282	-	-
4	04	3	728	253	-	-
5	05	1	186	814	-	-
6	06	0	281	673	46	-
7	07	4	406	559	36	-
8	08	2	51	925	25	-
9	09	6	197	656	111	-
10	10	4	516	397	34	-
11	11	2	721	263	6	-
12	12	0	473	347	180	-
13	13	0	855	-	145	-
14	14	1	94	764	92	50
15	15	2	166	749	35	-
16	99	9	244	728	22	-
<b>All</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22</b>

**Informal**

1	01	1	393	484	81	-
2	02	0	675	199	-	-
3	03	0	723	186	-	-
4	04	4	657	214	14	-
5	05	0	266	470	264	-
6	06	0	671	329	-	-
7	07	0	505	252	224	-
8	08	0	263	737	-	-
9	09	1	433	448	119	-
10	10	5	533	356	65	-
11	11	1	883	97	-	-
12	12	0	-	571	429	-
13	13	0	521	80	-	-
14	14	0	395	490	-	-
15	15	1	310	459	-	-
16	99	4	560	323	46	-
<b>All</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-</b>

**Table (17): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandurbar	533	846	512	706	531	826
2	Dhule	601	682	317	506	523	638
3	Jalgaon	464	691	336	490	425	630
4	Buldana	451	742	251	646	427	731
5	Akola	306	728	272	583	294	670
6	Washim	334	712	355	606	338	696
7	Amravati	447	740	344	548	414	675
8	Wardha	531	844	207	561	430	761
9	Nagpur	500	834	381	563	424	653
10	Bhandara	596	829	288	531	533	764
11	Gondiya	395	733	433	589	401	709
12	Gadchiroli	713	912	398	624	674	879
13	Chandrapur	619	819	234	594	477	742
14	Yavatmal	607	853	274	563	540	795
15	Nanded	611	702	365	572	556	669
16	Hingoli	548	838	390	660	525	814
17	Parbhani	521	616	376	536	479	593
18	Jalna	667	808	217	432	584	732
19	Aurangabad	573	806	469	557	522	713
20	Nashik	579	701	313	488	460	606
21	Thane	468	552	314	509	350	519
22	Mumbai	-	-	376	510	376	510
23	Raigarh	419	550	311	472	379	524
24	Pune	359	678	335	607	344	635
25	Ahmadnagar	374	718	289	577	360	693
26	Bid	539	810	380	567	506	759
27	Latur	502	815	423	575	478	760
28	Osmanabad	457	792	417	606	452	766
29	Solapur	416	774	380	553	404	701
30	Satara	374	708	242	558	350	682
31	Ratnagiri	429	632	373	480	420	608
32	Sindhudurg	415	594	335	489	403	582
33	Kolhapur	385	675	318	531	366	633
34	Sangli	428	726	391	591	421	698
<b>Overall</b>		<b>482</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>646</b>

**Table (17.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandurbar	529	846	512	697	527	825
2	Dhule	583	679	244	494	489	632
3	Jalgaon	431	688	296	483	390	626
4	Buldana	427	738	251	646	405	727
5	Akola	260	710	212	572	243	655
6	Washim	320	711	321	597	320	694
7	Amravati	420	740	311	546	385	674
8	Wardha	516	844	196	551	417	757
9	Nagpur	473	832	308	552	369	645
10	Bhandara	553	826	215	525	484	761
11	Gondiya	338	732	335	578	337	707
12	Gadchiroli	702	912	380	624	662	878
13	Chandrapur	606	819	205	587	458	739
14	Yavatmal	588	853	233	553	516	792
15	Nanded	577	702	329	572	521	669
16	Hingoli	516	838	380	660	496	814
17	Parbhani	504	616	321	535	451	592
18	Jalna	621	806	217	432	546	730
19	Aurangabad	499	792	323	542	413	698
20	Nashik	550	700	299	487	438	605
21	Thane	429	548	298	507	328	517
22	Mumbai	-	-	342	507	342	507
23	Raigarh	303	513	303	472	303	499
24	Pune	328	673	322	606	325	632
25	Ahmadnagar	362	714	275	577	348	690
26	Bid	528	808	353	555	492	756
27	Latur	499	815	385	575	465	760
28	Osmanabad	424	791	386	606	419	765
29	Solapur	401	774	328	546	378	698
30	Satara	350	707	225	549	327	680
31	Ratnagiri	329	608	345	469	332	586
32	Sindhudurg	264	529	185	489	253	524
33	Kolhapur	363	674	292	529	343	632
34	Sangli	401	726	366	588	394	698
<b>Overall</b>		<b>451</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>642</b>

**Table (17.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandurbar	8	-	-	12	7	1
2	Dhule	31	4	229	24	64	8
3	Jalgaon	72	4	119	15	84	7
4	Buldana	55	6	-	-	51	5
5	Akola	151	25	220	19	174	23
6	Washim	42	1	96	14	52	3
7	Amravati	61	-	96	5	70	1
8	Wardha	28	1	54	19	32	5
9	Nagpur	55	2	190	20	132	13
10	Bhandara	72	3	252	10	92	4
11	Gondiya	145	2	226	19	159	4
12	Gadchiroli	15	0	44	-	17	0
13	Chandrapur	22	0	122	11	40	3
14	Yavatmal	31	0	151	19	44	3
15	Nanded	56	-	100	-	63	-
16	Hingoli	59	-	26	-	56	-
17	Parbhani	33	-	146	1	58	0
18	Jalna	69	3	-	-	64	3
19	Aurangabad	128	18	311	27	209	20
20	Nashik	49	1	47	2	49	1
21	Thane	84	7	52	2	62	4
22	Mumbai	-	-	89	5	89	5
23	Raigarh	277	67	24	-	200	47
24	Pune	86	8	38	2	57	4
25	Ahmadnagar	31	5	51	-	34	4
26	Bid	20	2	70	21	27	5
27	Latur	6	-	89	-	28	-
28	Osmanabad	74	1	74	-	74	1
29	Solapur	35	1	135	13	65	4
30	Satara	65	1	70	15	65	3
31	Ratnagiri	233	38	75	22	210	36
32	Sindhudurg	363	109	447	-	373	99
33	Kolhapur	56	1	83	3	62	2
34	Sangli	64	-	65	5	64	1
<b>Overall</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7</b>



**Table (18): Labour Force Participation Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandurbar	589	854	557	713	585	834
2	Dhule	601	688	317	506	523	642
3	Jalgaon	518	713	352	501	468	649
4	Buldana	466	752	251	646	440	740
5	Akola	313	754	300	589	308	689
6	Washim	364	734	355	609	363	715
7	Amravati	451	741	348	550	418	676
8	Wardha	532	848	207	561	431	764
9	Nagpur	520	838	381	566	432	656
10	Bhandara	613	838	292	531	548	771
11	Gondiya	416	780	433	589	419	748
12	Gadchiroli	717	912	398	624	677	879
13	Chandrapur	651	826	234	594	497	746
14	Yavatmal	639	854	291	564	569	795
15	Nanded	638	717	365	574	576	680
16	Hingoli	552	838	390	660	528	814
17	Parbhani	522	619	376	536	480	595
18	Jalna	693	816	217	432	605	739
19	Aurangabad	583	806	487	559	536	714
20	Nashik	579	701	313	488	460	606
21	Thane	468	552	314	509	350	519
22	Mumbai	-	-	383	511	383	511
23	Raigarh	426	560	311	472	383	530
24	Pune	361	679	335	607	345	636
25	Ahmadnagar	374	720	289	577	360	695
26	Bid	539	810	380	567	506	760
27	Latur	502	815	423	578	478	761
28	Osmanabad	481	795	417	606	472	769
29	Solapur	417	775	380	556	405	702
30	Satara	460	733	246	559	421	703
31	Ratnagiri	449	676	373	480	436	645
32	Sindhudurg	437	608	335	489	423	595
33	Kolhapur	393	684	322	531	373	640
34	Sangli	446	732	400	598	436	704
<b>Overall</b>		<b>498</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>651</b>

**Table (18.1): Worker Population Ratio (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandurbar	589	854	557	713	585	834
2	Dhule	587	685	244	494	493	637
3	Jalgaon	487	709	314	498	435	646
4	Buldana	450	748	251	646	426	736
5	Akola	286	736	240	578	270	674
6	Washim	354	733	328	600	349	713
7	Amravati	430	741	315	547	392	676
8	Wardha	531	848	196	551	427	760
9	Nagpur	496	837	311	555	379	648
10	Bhandara	575	836	227	525	505	768
11	Gondiya	361	779	341	578	358	746
12	Gadchiroli	707	912	380	624	666	878
13	Chandrapur	642	826	205	587	481	744
14	Yavatmal	627	853	257	558	553	794
15	Nanded	611	717	329	574	547	680
16	Hingoli	534	838	380	660	511	814
17	Parbhani	507	619	328	535	455	595
18	Jalna	647	813	217	432	567	736
19	Aurangabad	517	792	343	546	432	700
20	Nashik	550	700	299	487	438	605
21	Thane	429	548	299	508	329	518
22	Mumbai	-	-	352	509	352	509
23	Raigarh	310	529	303	472	307	510
24	Pune	334	678	322	606	327	634
25	Ahmadnagar	366	719	275	577	351	694
26	Bid	530	809	353	555	493	756
27	Latur	499	815	388	578	466	761
28	Osmanabad	470	794	386	606	459	768
29	Solapur	402	774	328	549	379	699
30	Satara	444	733	229	551	404	701
31	Ratnagiri	380	668	345	469	375	636
32	Sindhudurg	307	598	185	489	290	586
33	Kolhapur	374	683	295	529	352	639
34	Sangli	435	732	375	595	422	704
<b>Overall</b>		<b>473</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>648</b>

**Table (18.2): Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of different age groups according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss) for each district**

Sl. No.	Name of district	Rural		Urban		Rural+Urban	
		15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above	15-29 year	30 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Nandurbar	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Dhule	23	4	229	24	58	8
3	Jalgaon	59	4	107	5	70	4
4	Buldana	33	6	-	-	31	5
5	Akola	87	24	199	19	126	22
6	Washim	29	1	74	14	37	3
7	Amravati	48	-	95	5	61	1
8	Wardha	3	1	54	19	10	5
9	Nagpur	47	2	184	19	124	12
10	Bhandara	61	3	222	10	79	4
11	Gondiya	132	2	211	19	146	4
12	Gadchiroli	15	0	44	-	17	0
13	Chandrapur	13	0	122	11	32	3
14	Yavatmal	19	0	114	11	29	2
15	Nanded	42	-	100	-	50	-
16	Hingoli	32	-	26	-	32	-
17	Parbhani	28	-	128	1	51	0
18	Jalna	66	3	-	-	62	3
19	Aurangabad	113	18	295	24	194	19
20	Nashik	49	1	47	2	48	1
21	Thane	84	7	50	2	61	4
22	Mumbai	-	-	80	5	80	5
23	Raigarh	272	56	24	-	198	39
24	Pune	75	3	37	1	52	2
25	Ahmadnagar	21	1	51	-	25	1
26	Bid	16	2	70	21	25	5
27	Latur	6	-	82	-	26	-
28	Osmanabad	23	1	74	-	29	1
29	Solapur	35	1	135	13	64	4
30	Satara	35	-	69	15	39	2
31	Ratnagiri	152	12	75	22	141	13
32	Sindhudurg	298	17	447	-	314	16
33	Kolhapur	47	1	82	3	56	2
34	Sangli	25	-	64	5	32	1
<b>Overall</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>

**Table (19): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Rural+Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the age group 15 years & above								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	843	-	38	1	25	46	10	38	-
2	Dhule	732	2	36	1	44	97	15	72	-
3	Jalgaon	636	5	79	4	58	125	30	51	12
4	Buldana	773	-	11	0	48	121	24	22	2
5	Akola	506	1	59	13	55	192	26	137	12
6	Washim	723	0	27	6	82	110	11	36	5
7	Amravati	572	4	66	12	94	163	29	53	8
8	Wardha	673	3	65	9	33	88	51	77	-
9	Nagpur	341	4	120	24	94	198	72	128	17
10	Bhandara	706	2	32	1	72	89	26	67	6
11	Gondiya	670	-	64	7	86	99	14	59	0
12	Gadchiroli	763	2	16	-	118	49	6	45	2
13	Chandrapur	632	26	89	28	44	104	21	52	5
14	Yavatmal	794	1	33	1	27	74	11	47	12
15	Nanded	750	1	22	1	81	86	19	40	1
16	Hingoli	693	-	8	1	148	71	22	58	-
17	Parbhani	574	-	48	2	130	147	12	88	0
18	Jalna	799	5	35	-	60	40	1	61	-
19	Aurangabad	587	1	105	4	68	126	43	57	8
20	Nashik	594	2	124	14	47	111	38	68	2
21	Thane	101	17	240	8	95	303	115	110	11
22	Mumbai	2	3	174	14	51	406	185	146	20
23	Raigarh	276	54	156	19	81	249	59	84	22
24	Pune	317	1	185	7	61	215	81	109	24
25	Ahmadnagar	556	0	105	4	77	157	29	66	5
26	Bid	785	8	28	1	9	93	17	60	0
27	Latur	695	-	86	1	26	108	9	74	0
28	Osmanabad	781	-	46	5	14	64	30	58	1
29	Solapur	597	1	98	2	67	123	30	66	16
30	Satara	671	-	66	5	36	104	30	87	-
31	Ratnagiri	588	19	72	9	32	171	29	70	10
32	Sindhudurg	600	15	40	12	23	142	18	148	2
33	Kolhapur	540	1	94	5	52	176	53	78	1
34	Sangli	562	-	95	8	19	182	48	79	7
<b>Overall</b>		<b>507</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table (19.1): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Rural

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the age group 15 years & above								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	936	-	9	0	16	20	2	17	-
2	Dhule	887	-	18	-	10	47	7	32	-
3	Jalgaon	803	6	59	3	37	60	7	23	3
4	Buldana	817	-	12	0	6	120	22	21	2
5	Akola	705	-	37	7	21	127	7	89	8
6	Washim	788	-	18	4	46	99	10	32	2
7	Amravati	740	4	31	5	54	112	15	35	5
8	Wardha	811	-	43	-	22	66	10	49	-
9	Nagpur	750	4	70	5	53	51	11	57	0
10	Bhandara	798	2	25	1	47	55	9	63	-
11	Gondiya	758	-	49	7	71	82	3	31	-
12	Gadchiroli	807	1	10	-	110	37	3	32	-
13	Chandrapur	790	-	82	11	7	67	13	30	-
14	Yavatmal	887	1	24	0	17	43	3	20	5
15	Nanded	906	-	12	1	22	32	8	19	0
16	Hingoli	736	-	2	-	149	53	22	39	-
17	Parbhani	700	-	23	0	121	112	2	41	-
18	Jalna	895	5	30	-	19	33	0	17	-
19	Aurangabad	824	-	41	1	35	55	7	37	0
20	Nashik	875	-	20	6	8	44	13	33	1
21	Thane	331	50	184	8	168	187	19	44	8
22	Mumbai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Raigarh	409	81	125	22	76	181	17	62	28
24	Pune	642	2	110	1	38	119	22	61	5
25	Ahmadnagar	642	0	87	3	71	112	20	60	3
26	Bid	884	-	22	-	3	63	4	24	-
27	Latur	829	-	74	-	9	50	3	35	0
28	Osmanabad	856	-	28	0	5	35	24	51	-
29	Solapur	794	1	52	0	26	66	17	42	1
30	Satara	761	-	52	5	36	83	15	49	-
31	Ratnagiri	669	22	75	10	29	126	14	45	11
32	Sindhudurg	662	17	38	8	20	122	10	121	2
33	Kolhapur	682	1	80	4	50	113	27	44	-
34	Sangli	660	-	75	3	13	150	39	59	1
<b>Overall</b>		<b>764</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table (19.2): Per 1000 distribution of workers aged 15 years & above employed in different industries by NIC 2008 classification based on Usual Principal Status Approach (ps) for each district**

Urban

Sl. No.	Name of district	per 1000 distribution of workers in different industries for the age group 15 years & above								
		code 1	code 2	code 3	code 4	code 5	code 6	code 7	code 8	code 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Nandurbar	163	-	249	5	89	233	67	193	-
2	Dhule	32	10	120	6	198	325	53	255	-
3	Jalgaon	82	-	147	9	126	339	109	144	44
4	Buldana	357	-	-	-	435	133	38	37	-
5	Akola	116	3	101	26	123	318	65	230	18
6	Washim	318	2	80	13	305	176	18	63	25
7	Amravati	120	3	162	30	203	300	66	101	15
8	Wardha	123	14	155	46	77	179	217	189	-
9	Nagpur	23	5	160	40	127	313	119	184	30
10	Bhandara	111	-	75	1	236	309	137	88	42
11	Gondiya	132	-	156	6	182	206	83	232	2
12	Gadchiroli	243	14	92	-	210	182	33	197	28
13	Chandrapur	144	105	110	81	158	217	46	118	21
14	Yavatmal	152	1	99	7	97	289	63	231	61
15	Nanded	103	5	65	2	321	309	64	128	3
16	Hingoli	347	-	52	7	140	214	29	211	-
17	Parbhani	178	-	127	7	158	255	42	233	0
18	Jalna	-	-	74	-	400	99	4	423	-
19	Aurangabad	69	2	246	13	140	281	123	103	24
20	Nashik	56	7	324	29	120	241	86	133	5
21	Thane	16	4	261	8	68	346	151	135	12
22	Mumbai	2	3	174	14	51	406	185	146	20
23	Raigarh	10	-	219	12	91	385	144	129	10
24	Pune	86	1	239	11	78	282	123	144	38
25	Ahmadnagar	38	-	215	11	110	425	79	105	17
26	Bid	231	51	60	8	45	258	88	258	2
27	Latur	131	-	134	5	99	355	33	241	2
28	Osmanabad	197	-	186	37	85	289	78	117	12
29	Solapur	40	-	227	6	182	284	65	136	60
30	Satara	107	-	157	10	40	242	124	321	-
31	Ratnagiri	75	-	55	4	55	453	122	228	8
32	Sindhudurg	71	-	64	38	49	311	87	378	-
33	Kolhapur	90	-	140	9	60	374	138	187	3
34	Sangli	115	-	186	28	46	330	88	171	35
<b>Overall</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>21</b>



.....about the Labour Bureau

An apex organization for providing data base at the national level for policy formulation, evaluation and research, the Labour Bureau in the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment is the epicenter of all activities involving planning, collection and dissemination of data on various facets of Labour which forms a sound basis for decision making in the Government, industry and by various other user organizations/individuals. Labour Bureau is a store house of important economic indicators like the Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial and agricultural workers, wage rates, industrial relations, socio-economic conditions in un-organized sector, evaluation and review of working of labour legislations in the country and the like. Labour Bureau has been providing an uninterrupted service to the national and international fora like ILO for the last fifty years. Today, it has assumed an important role in the labour matters and has acquired an un-disputed and indispensable status in the field of labour statistics. Equipped with the expertise of conducting surveys at the national/regional level in diverse fields and in providing in-depth analysis, the organization continues in its pursuit of excellence.